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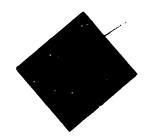
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F.O.

1948



PALESTINE

FILE No.

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M. Guiringaud of the French Embassy left this with me this appropriate appearant that the French Government felt very strongly about the danger to which their officials in Jerusalem were exposed. He said that they did not wish to send a guard for the Consulate as they felt that this would either have to be so small as to be useless or so large as to involve them in Palestine affairs. I promised to pass on their representations to Jerusalem urgently and to make enquiries as to what could be done by the High Commissioner. Nothing to be Written in this Margin. Please approach Colonial Office accordingly. AM73 18th February, 1948. W. 2045 a

FO 371

371/6850

GHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE DUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH-ERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC D OFFICE, LONDON A l'occ sion des engagements qui ont eu lieu depuis le début de ce mois à Jerusalem entre Arabes et Juifs, la sécurité du Consulat général de France s'est trouvée à plusieurs reprises menacée.

Ce fut notamment le cas dans la journée du 10 février dernier, lorsqu'un groupe d'environ 150 Arabes attaqua pendant plusieurs heures le quartier général juif qui est situé à proximité du Consulat de France. Neuf balles d'armes légères pénétrèrent dans les bâtiments du Consulat brisant des vitres et détériorant des meubles. L'Attaché Commercial aurait certainement été touché s'il n'avait, par chance, été ce jour là absent de son bureau.

Se fondant sur le fait qu'il appartient à l'autorité mandataire responsable de l'ordre publique de fournir aux représentants consulaires étrangers une protection adéquate, le Consul Général de France à Jerusalem a déjà plusieurs fois demandé aux autorités britanniques compétentes de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité de sa Mission. Les incidents du 10 février montrent à nouveau que de telles mesures sont nécessaires et urgentes. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Re

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Le gouvernement français désire attirer tout spécialement l'attention du gouvernement de Sa Majesté sur la situation du Consulat Général de France à Jerusalem, qui est particulièrement exposé en raison des combats qui se déroulent constamment dans son voisinage. Il ne doute pas que des instructions seront données au Commandement britannique en Palestine afin que la sécurité de cette mission consulaire soit assurée sans délai de façon efficace et permanente./.

Londres le 18 février 1948

REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY DUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBL

Registry February, 1948 No. IMMEDIATE () **JGSB** Monsieur Guiringaud of the French Embassy Restricted. called on me on February 18th to say that the French Government felt very strongly about the Draft. danger to which their officials in Jerusalem were Mr. Martin, Colonial Office exposed. I enclose a copy of the memorandum which he left. From Mr. Burrows. M. Guiringaud said that his Government did not wish to send a guard for their Consulate as they felt that this would either have to be so small as to be useless or so large as to involve them in Palestine affairs. I promised to pass on the Embassy's representations to THIS Jerusalem urgently and to make enquiries as to what could be done by the High Commissioner. Would you be good enough to telegraph to the High Commissioner about this. NOT (33654) Wt.14696/147 75,000 6/47 A.& E.W.Ltd.

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Foreign Office,

LOMDON, S.W.1.

Immediate

19th February, 1948.

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(Dec.) R.A.B. BURNES

J.M. Martin, Esq., Colonial Office.

23 FEB 1948

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(Minutes.)

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Bu Mar 11t

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Now see attached ternsulem tel. No 431 1/2 tel. No 431 to the for India

M. Works 24/2

Time I. V. T Feb. 24 (BE174)

1 don't like (6) - 1775 (50 vague. I have talked to M Clark in the Colonial office, who says that we can certainly say pencilled alteration to dift

Joy no L

[26513 F.O.P.

Minutes.

BAGURIOI DIN MUNICIPE

1 2495

The High Commissioner for India called on Mr. Helleil this morning and left with him the attached telegram. The 42 nister of that this was really a matter for the Colonial Office but undertook to give Mr. Menon a reply by tomorrow if possible. Could Eastern Department please let us have a draft for early despatchy

Fre Samer.

(D.A. VAVIUM) 16th February, 1946.

have aked Co to telegrouph for this info. but wen have no hope of getting the into in time. Drast reply. Is seins Feb. 17

othing to be Written in this Margin.

GHI PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE JUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH RMISSION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE, LONDON

16 No.1645

Allotted to High Commissioner

INWARD "S" TELEGRAM

Ministry of External Affairs FROM:

New Delhi

High Commissioner for India, TO:

London

14th February 1948 DATED:

14th February 1948 RECD:

IMMEDIATE

The following information is required in connection 1379 with a question in Constituent Assembly to be answered on February 21st 1948.

- (a) The total number of Indians in Palestine and their occupations.
- (b) Have arrangements been made to protect or evacuate them. .
- (c) Whether any Indian was injured or their property damaged during recent disturbances.
- 2. Grateful if information be obtained from His Majesty's Government and telegraphed early.

MARGIN.

Registry No.

> Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

J.G.S.B. Draft. High Commissioner for India.

(From the Minister of State)

WRITTEN IN

17th February, 1948.

IMMEDIATE

When you called at the Foreign Office yesterday, you left with me a copy of a telegram from the Ministry of External Affairs at New Delhi asking for certain information in regard to Indians in Palestine.

I have had your enquiry passed on as a matter of urgency to the Colonial Office, who are the competent Department in a matter of this kind. I understand that they have no statistical information available in London with which to answer the three questions contained in the Government of India's telegram, but that they are telegraphing to Palestine for this information.

I have asked the Colonial Office to do their best to secure an urgent reply, but I fear that we cannot hope to receive one in time to answer the question in the Constituent Assembly on this subject which is down for February 21st. I am sure you will appreciate that the Government of Palestine are at present passing through a most difficult period, engaged as they are in endeavouring to maintain the administration of the country until May 15th, while carrying out the orderly withdrawal of the entire British staff of the administration.

NOT

1

enter

February 18th 1948.

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Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon

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(Sad.) Heeter Mirtei.

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75113/97/48

Code

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham) Sent 17th February, 1948. 21.15 bre.

IMPORTANT

Ho. 611.

Indians in Palestine.

High Commissioner for India in London has been asked to provide material to Department of External Affairs for a reply to a question in the Constituent Assembly on 21st February as follows:

- (a)number of Indiens in Pelestine and their occupations.
- (6) measures taken for their protection and ovacuation.
- whether any have been killed or injured or property damaged in recent disturbances. ⟨⟨c⟩
- Please telegraph early reply.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. J. 6. R. Boith. Commonwealth Relations Office - Division S.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Code

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 21st February, 1948. R. 21st " 12.30 hrs.

IMPORTANT

No. 431

Your telegram No.611 of 17th February.

Indians in Palestine

(a) Last census 1931 revealed 55 Indian subjects.

Immigration statistics between 1937 and 1945 indicate 47 arrivals and 18 departures.

No other statistics available.

- (b) Indians are given same protection as other residents.
- (c) No record of deaths, injuries or damage to property during the present disturbances.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S.Beith.
Commonwealth Relations Office - Division B.

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24th February, 1948. 25/5

As I informed you in my letter of February 18, the Colonial Office communicated your enquiry about the position of Indians in Palestine as a matter of urgency to Jerusalem and have now received the Government of

The answers to the three questions asked in the Government of India's telegram are as follows:-

- (a) The last census in 1931 revealed 55 Indian subjects. Immigration statistics between 1937-45 indicate 47 arrivals and 18 departures. No other statistics are available.
- (b) Indians are given the same protection as other residents British Subjects.
- (c) There is no record of deaths, injuries or damage to property during the present disturbances.

2- Merrie 1949 (2495/1/31) Last DIAT en ben Kurthener As I informed you in my letter or lath rebrugar, the Colonial fries comminicated your envisor at the non milet on of Indiana in paleating as a matter of ormano Chiorical or sourced to certain and continue as a second of the The state of the state of the The answers to the three most ne acred in the The manufacture of the first of 1757-4 indicate & armivale and 1 departures. to other statistics ar available. (b) Indiang and diven the gar protection as ather wellich aubjects. (c) Ther is as record of deating in union or da a benefit or area of the procent distarbances. Mr. V.K. Truebna Tonon.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

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Code

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Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S.Beith. Commonwealth Relations Office - Division B.

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[1. 2535]

BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON 8, D. C

24 FEB 1948 16th February 1948.

Ref: 413/22/48

Dear Department,

We enclose herein an extract from the New York Times of the 14th February concerning a letter about Palestine sent to Mr. Marshall by Edgar C. Corry Jr., national commander of AMVETS, an organization of war veterans.

- This letter recommends the recruitment of a United Nations legion to police Palestine and it is interesting to note that its first point stresses the importance of making every conceivable effort to bring the Jews and Arabs together in order to obtain a peaceful settlement.
- 3. We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations at New York.

Yours ever,

Chancery

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

U. N. LEGION' URGED FOR PALESTINE JOB

AMVETS Suggests Police Plan to Marshall — Minimum of 2 Divisions Recommended

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Recruitment of a "United Nations Legion" to police Palestine after partition of that country on May 15 was urged today by Edgar C. Corry Jr., national commander of AMVETS, an organization of vetally war II.

Corry Jr., national commander of AMVETS, an organization of veterans of World War II.

Mr. Corry advanced his suggestion in a letter to Secretary of State Marshall after a p. Il of AMVETS' membership revealed, he said, that 72 per cent favored "some form of international police."

lice."

The veterans' spokesmen asked that the State Department urge the United Nations to begin recruiting such a force immediately, "with a minimum strength of at least two divisions," and train it quickly to prepare to replace the British soldiers now in Palestine.

The five-point program, included by Mr. Corry in his letter to the Secretary of State, follows:

Secretary of State, follows:

"(1) That the Security Council expend every conceivable effort to obtain a peaceful mutuality of understanding between the Arab and Jewish leaders in Palestine, looking toward a peaceful settlement of their differences, but in anticipation of either delay or failure in these efforts.

these efforts.

"(2) That the Security Council of the United Nations immediately take whatever steps may be necessary for the lawful creation of a protective police force to be available for enforcement of peace and partition subsequent to May 15, 1948, when British troops are currently scheduled to be withdrawn.

drawn.

"(3) That the Security Council of the United Nations thereupon immediately create and establish an international police force to be known as the United Nations Leknown of two divisions with troops to be recruited as professional soltiers from all countries of the world to serve for such periods of enlistment and at such pay as the Security Council shall determine, with uniforms, weapons, munitions, maintenance of personnel and material all to be financed by the United Nations.

the United Nations.

"(4) That the commander in chief of the United Nations Legion be selected by the Security Council, due recognition being given to his qualifications and familiarity with military science, and further provided that he shall be a citizen of a nation which is not now one of the members of

and further provided that he shall be a citizen of a nation which is not now one of the members of the Security Council.

"(5) That haste be made in authorizing, and creating such a United Nations Legion and in recruiting, training and equipping troops available for service in Palestine or wherever else they may be required to enforce decisions of the United Nations in all matters properly to come befor it."

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FROM

C. Walker

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DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1

19th February, 19

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

19th February, 1948

Dear Peeley,

You may be interested to see the enclosed copy of a speech on the Falestine issue which was recently given to the Canadian Club at Montreal.

The copy of the speech has been sent to us by our High Commissioner in Canada, who says that the speaker, Er. Charles Issawi, is understood to be Egyptian by origin and has apparently been prominent in academic life. He is at present on a tour of Canada and probably also the United States giving the Arab side of the case. The speech was widely circulated by the Consulate of the Lebanon at Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

amahu.

H. Beeley, Esq., Foreign Office.

Perhaps you will allow me to begin by telling you what the conflict between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine is not, before explaining what it is.

It is not a <u>racial</u> conflict. The Arabs are not anti-Semitic for the excellent reason that they too are Semites. In fact if there is such a thing as a Semitic race, the Arabs can claim to represent it much more closely than the Jews of Europe or America, many of whom have very little racial connection with the Semitic Hebrews who inhabited Palestine.

Nor do the Arabs have an anti-Jewish feeling as such. All historians agree that the Moslem Arabs (or indeed the Moslem Turks, for that matter) have treated the Jews much better than have the Christians. (Lyay this with regret, as a Christian who wishes that we would practise a little more what we preach). The Golden Age of the Jews was in Moslem Spain, where Jews shared fully in Arab culture and where many Jews distinguished themselves as statesmen, philosophers and scientists. When, some centuries later, Catholic Spain expelled the Jews it was Moslem Turkey which welcomed them settling tens of thousands of them in Salonika, Constantinople, Aleppo and Damascus.

Until Zionism came to disturb relations between the two peoples, the Jews lived happily in most of the Arab countries. In Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, particularly, they occupy a leading position in business and have participated in all the political and cultural activities of those countries.

The conflict is not, then, one between two mutually antipathetic races. Nor is it, primarily, one between two hostile religions. Both Islam and Christianity owe a debt to Judaism, and Moslems are more gracious about this than are the Christians. Moslems revere the Hebrew prophets as well as Josus and Mary and regard the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures as sacred. Falestine is a land holy to the three great Monotheistic religions (to Islam - and I stress this - as well as to Christianity and Judaism) and could accommodate all three without great difficulty.

Nor is the conflict primarily an <u>economic</u> one, though by now certain economic interests are undoubtedly involved. The Jews who wish to settle in Falestine do not do so in the hope of getting rich - if that were their aim they would have chosen a more suitable spot than that small, barren, rocky land with its scanty natural resources.

Nor, finally, is the issue in Falestine a <u>humanitarian</u> one, though it is generally misrepresented as such by Zionist propaganda. If the whole problem were to provide a shelter for the 600,000 or so displaced Jews of Europe, a solution could have been found within a few weeks. It is not presuming too much to say that if every member of the United Nations were willing to bear its share of the burden, homes could have been found for all the displaced Jews - and for the much more numerous displaced Gentiles as well. That Falestine by itself cannot solve the problem even of the displaced Jews - much less of the 13,000,000 Jews of the world - was recently admitted by no less an authority than Mr.Lehmann.

CONFLICT POLITICAL

The conflict then, is not racial or religious or economic. It is not one between the forces of humanitarianism and those of obscurantism. The conflict is a purely political one - it is a clash between Jewish nationalism and Arab nationalism. The Jews wish to have a <u>State</u>, in <u>Palestine</u>. This can be done only at the expense of the Arabs. That is the heart of the issue and that is the one and only basis on which the Palestine controversy can possibly be judged.

Jewish nationalism or political Zionism is a movement rather less than 100 years old. It is a movement born of despair, despair in Western civilization and in the ability of Jews to live peacefully and fruitfully in the midst of Gentiles. It is based on the belief that Jews either should not or cannot become fully integrated members of the communities

371/685

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH OUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON in which they live, full Frenchmen or Americans or Russians, but must on the contrary withdraw from all these countries and form a State of their own in which they can live their own lives.

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Hitler's horrible pogroms have of course greatly reinforced the appeal of Zionism among Jews. But many Jews are more impressed by the immense improvement in the status of Jews during the last hundred years, in France, in England and in the United States and - perhaps most significant of all because by far the more dramatic - in Russia since the Revolution of 1917 which transformed the position of Jews beyond recognition.

Neither I nor any Gentile is qualified to tell Jews to be either for or against Zionism. All we can do is to point out that if a Jew is a Zionist he must accept the logical consequence of his choice and consider himself a foreigner in his own country, whether that be America, Russia, England or Canada, a foreigner everywhere outside Zion.

It is the realization of this, perhaps, which had kept the number of Zionists at a small fraction of the total Jewish population. In the U.S.A. for instance - according to the Jewish Yearbook for 1946 - the total number of Jewish men, women and children affiliated to Zionist or pro-Zionist organizations is only 6% of the total Jewish population and the same is true of England, France and other countries. It cannot be too often affirmed that Zionists represent only a small minority of Jews. This minority happens, however, to be a highly organized and vocal one, and few Jews have dared to challenge its right to speak in the name of all Jewry, though some have, notably, in this country, hr. Rabinowitch, in an address delivered before this Club a year ago.

So much for Jewish nationalism. Arab nationalism is a rather different phenomenon. I need hardly remind you that, in the early Middle Ages, the Arabs founded the vastest empire of their time and developed the greatest civilization in the world. Nor need I remind you that that civilization decayed, owing partly to internal weaknesses, partly to a series of devastating invasions and conquests by the Crusaders, Tartars and Turks.

In the 19th Century Arab nationalism began to revive and increasing efforts were made both to free the Arab countries from foreign domination and to reconstruct the political, social, economic and cultural bases of the Arab world - that great task is still going on; it has still a great way to go; but no one who compares conditions today with what they were 50 or even 30 years ago can minimize the achievement in industry, agriculture, transport, education, health services and general welfare.

The foundation of the Arab League in 1945, was intended to facilitate the task of emancipation and reconstruction of the Arab countries, by putting the knowledge and resources of each at the disposal of all the others.

Such are the two contesting forces. However, since the controversy is about <u>Palestine</u>, the only way to judge it is to see first why the Arabs object to Zionism and secondly, and most important, what are the claims of the two parties to Palestine.

WHY ARABS OFFOSE ZIONISH

And first, it is necessary to ask why the Arabs of Palestine oppose Zionism.

(a) It is clear that any people in the world would resist a mass immigration of foreigners imposed on them by an outside power. Remember that the Jews are alien to us in language, culture, religion and way of life. Remember too that between 1931 and 1939 there was more net immigration into tiny Palestine than into the U.S., Canada, Argentina, Brazil and Australia combined. Remember too that between 1945 and 1947 Palestine took in more Displaced Persons than the whole Western hemisphere.

You Canadians with a vast continent of your own have not shown yourselves too liberal in your immigration policy. You should therefore find it easy to understand us.

(b) Especially, and this is the crux, that the Zionists are not entering Palestine with the intention of being assimilated (as did for

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instance the immigrants into the U.S. or Canada) nor of becoming loyal subjects of an already existing State, but of founding a State of their own, i.e. of ruling over Arabs or expelling them.

(c) Please do not think that the danger of expulsion is imaginary. Palestine is a country of 10,000 square miles (less than half the size of Nova Scotia), most of it rocky and uncultivatable, even according to the most optimistic forecasts; it contains very few worthwhile raw materials. Its present density of population is 200 per square mile, against 45 in the U.S.A. and 4 in Canada. Its Arab population is growing very rapidly - as is that of the neighbouring countries of Syria, Lebanch and Egypt - at a rate which would double it in less than 30 years.

In this small congested country it is proposed to settle 1,200,000 Jews in the next 10 years. The conomic dangers indeed are enormous, more than offsetting the few benefits so far derived from Jewish immigration. There is above all the danger that the Zionists will try to create a Lebensraum for themselves by expelling their arab minority - which will not be a particularly docide and cooperative minority anyway.

(d) Finally there is the religious element which adds fuel to the nationalist conflict. One more I must emphasize that Moslems regard Jerusalem, Hebron and other places as holy cities. The importance of Palestine for Christians hardly needs mention, but you may not be aware that Christians form 10% of the population of Palestine, 25% of that of Syria and over 50% of that of Lebanon.

WHY ALABS OF SURROUNDING COUNTRIES OPPOSE

You have seen why the Arabs of Palestine oppose Zionism. In this opposition they have been backed by the Arabs of all the surrounding countries: Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Egypt.

This solidarity between the different parts of one same people is not surprising; counterparts could be found in the history of any nation. A recent example was lately given by the U.S. when race riots of Detroit had repercussions all over the country. In addition, the special religious significance of Palestine has greatly intensified the attachment of all Arabs to it.

But there are also less sentimental reasons for the concern of the Arabs over Falestine. A glance at the map will show you that that country occupies a central position in the Arab world, being the only land bridge between the Arabs of Asia and those of Africa. In hostile hands, Falestine could paralize the whole Arab world and a Zienist Palestine is certain scener or later to be hostile.

A Zionist Palestine, furthermore, presents a grave economic threat to the surrounding Arab lands. The only hope of making the Jewish State solvent is by intensive industrialization, for the agricultural possibilities are very limited. But industry needs markets and almost the only available markets would be the Arab lands. Zionists dream of a semi-colonial Arab hinterland, from which they would draw their raw materials and to which they would expert their goods. But the Arabs do not relish such a prospect, being also engaged in developing their own industry, especially in Egypt, Lebanon and Syria.

ARAB CLAIMS

So much for the reasons why Arabs oppose Zionism. It is now time to examine the claims which both sides make to Falestine.

The Arab claims can be very simply stated:

(a) For at least 13 centuries - and probably much longer - the ancestors of the present Arab inhabitants have occupied Falestine, continuously and uninterruptedly. This gives the Arabs the only right recognized by international law, common sense and decency; The Right of Possession springing from long, continuous and uninterrupted occupation; the right of prescription. It is the only right which the French, the Chinese, the Russians or any other people have to the land they live in.

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JEWISH CLAILS

We can now examine the Zionist claims. It is essential to disentangle these before criticizing them, for much of the appeal of Zionist propaganda springs from the cumulative effect of half a dozen claims piled on top of each other.

- (a) Well, first the Zionists claim Palestine because it was their land. It was indeed or rather a small part of it was and for about three to four centuries. But they left it 1900 years ago most of them voluntarily some against their will. An absence of 1900 years surely voluntarily some against their will. An absence of 1900 years surely means the loss of a claim. If we were willing to allow the claim of the Jews to Falestine, we should have to allow the claims of the British to most of France, of the French to Canada and Louisiana, of the Arabs to Spain (Thasten to add that we do not claim Spain): and even of the Italians to Britain. If we are willing to go back 1900 years who would be safe in his home?
- (b) The second Zionist claim is that the country was premised to them in the Balfour Declaration. But even assuming that Lord Balfour did promise them Palestine (and only the Lord and Lord Balfour know what was contained in that masterpiece of ambiguity), it is clear that no one can give away semething which doesn't belong to him especially if that give away semething which doesn't belong to him especially if that semething happens to belong to an Ally who is fighting by his side, which is what the Arabs were doing in 1917, fighting by the side of the British against the Turks.

Imagine the outcry if, in 1944, h.r. Churchill or Fresident Roosevelt had promised part of Belgium to the French and in addition expected the Belgians to be grateful because the rest of their country had been liberated - except that in our case, the "liberated" parts were put under British and French mandates, a very thinly-veiled plan of colonization.

- (c) The third Zionist argument is that a special religious tie binds the Jews to Falestine. This is true, of course, though a similar tie binds Christians and the Moslems as well. But no religious tie, however strong, can give rise to a <u>political</u> claim. An American or Canadian Catholic is attached to Rome, but he does not therefore claim sovereignty over Italy. All he can ask is the right to worship freely which no one has thought of denying to the Jews.
- (d) The next Zionist argument is humanitarian the presecuted Jews have the right to a home and shelter. Of course they do, as individual human beings, but they do not therefore have the right to found a <u>State</u> at someone else's expense. Other D.P.s (70% of whom are Christian) would be only too grateful if they were accepted as ordinary citizens and given ordinary citizen rights in Britain, the U.S., canada, Argentine, or anywhere else in the world, and the Jews do not have the right to ask for more than that.

The refugee problem could be solved in less than six months if every state agreed to take a certain quota of DF's. If the more fortunately situated countries like the U.S. and Canada were prepared to play their part we too would play ours, - in fact we have more than done so already.

(e) The last Zionist argument need not detain us long: it is based on the superior culture of the Jews and the economic benefits derived by the Arabs. This of course is the stock argument of all aggressors, of the Germans in Poland, the Japanese in Manchukuo and the Italians in Abyssinia.

When examined in detail, the contention that the Arabs appreciably benefited from Zionism does not stand. The few Arabs who sold their lands to the Jews certainly did benefit, but not the mass of Arabs. Jewish farmers are not allowed to employ Arabs and Jewish industrialists Jewish farmers are not allowed to employ Arabs and Jewish industrialists rarely do so. Jewish consumers buy only 6% of their food stuffs from rarely do so. Jewish schools teach in Hebrew and are not attended by Arab farmers.

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Arabs. Jewish hospitals have provided services for only 6% of the Arabs, the other 94% attending Government or private hospitals.

As against this, Arabs have had to pay, as consumers, for the protection given to Jewish industry and as taxpayers for the huge share of the budget spent on security measures.

These, then, are the two sides of the Argument, and you will, I think agree that the Arab case is as watertight as any that has ever been put forward.

The Arab solution follows logically: Palestine should be declared an independent unitary State. Although the Jews who came into Palestine since 1918 did so against the will of the Arabs, we are prepared to guarantee them wider minority rights than are given by almost any State. In addition to enjoying equal political and civil rights, the Jews would have a wide measure of municipal and cultural autonomy and Hebrew would become a second official language.

Instead the U.N. or rather the U.S. using its enormous power has decided to partition Palestine.

In this the U.S. was powerfully aided by the Canadian Delegate, about whom the following statements were made by the U.N. Correspondent of the New York Times:

"A special word should be said for Lester B. Pearson, the Canadian representative, without whose efforts it would have been impossible to imagine a decision on the Palestine question in this Assembly. It was Mr. Pearson who, with untiring industry, patched up the fragile Soviet-American understanding each time the whole plan received a new blow from the British. The partition plan may turn out to be a mistake, but even a mistake is better than the deadlock which would have been inevitable had Mr. Pearson stayed in Ottawa."

One may doubt whether a mistake is better than a deadlock, whether it is advisable to rour gasoline on the fire just in order to do something. Great Britain, which has had more experience in the Middle East than any other country, apparently thought it wiser to abstain, and the Canadian Delegate might have done better by following the British rather than the American lead.

I shall not go into a detailed criticism of the partition plan which is riddled with injustices and weaknesses. Administratively it is unworkable, morally it is unjust, economically it is suicidal. The Arabs, who materially helped the Allies in Egypt, Libya and North Africa and who lost over 100,000 men on the battlefield alone, could have expected a fairer deal. Instead, I shall examine, briefly, the repercussions which the establishment of a Jewish State will have on the parties concerned.

WILL THE WORLD BENEFIT FROM THE PALESTINE PARTITION PLAN

I think the best way to approach this problem is by examining the effect which the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine - for that is the real meaning of partition - will have on the parties concerned. These parties are first the Jews and Arabs; secondly the United States and Russia, as chief sponsors of the plan; lastly the rest of the world which will also be indirectly affected.

- 1) The Jews fall, for the purposes of this discussion into three main groups: those inside Palestine; those in the other arab countries; and those in the U.S. and the rest of the world.
- (a) A Jewish State in Palestine would be the flimsiest and most precarious state in the world. How can a tiny congested state with a population of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000, with a fundamentally unbalanced economy, living on international charity -- how can such a state hope to survive against the bitter hostility of 60,000,000 Arabs surrounding it on all sides? Whether they admit it or not, the Jews in Palestine are and must remain dependent upon the goodwill of the Arabs, and nothing can lose them that goodwill more than the founding of a Jewish State.

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- (b) The Jews in other Arab countries who outnumber the Jews of Palestine will be put in a very difficult, even tragic position by the establishment of a Jewish State. Relations with their Arab neighbours, which have so far been satisfactory, will be poisoned.
- (c) The position of Jews in the rest of the world, especially in the United States will also be made more difficult. A Jewish State would fire anti-Semite everywhere; just the pretext they need to say that the Jews are a people not a religious sect, hence are alien to the country they inhabit and should be driven out of it. The situation of American Jews will be particularly tragic when the majority of Americans realize that their country was manoeuvered by a small minority of organized Jews into supporting a policy which is against its own interests. I say a small minority because the vast majority of American Jews are non-Zionist or anti-Zionist, considering themselves as patriotic Americans of the Jewish faith.
- 11) The Arabs too stand to suffer greatly. A Jewish State in the very heart of the Arab world for Palestine is the only bridge between the 20,000,000 Arabs of Asia and the 40,000,000 of North Africa imposed on them by outside force; including a large Arab minority; such a State will be a perpetual challenge to the Arabs, one to be eliminated at all costs.

For a Jewish State constitutes a positive threat to its neighbours, in view of the powerful expansion tendencies in Zionism. It is an open secret that the Zionists have accepted partition only as a first step because it gives them a secure foothold and status. A large section has already announced that: "Any commitments made by the Jewish Agency purporting to surrender any part of the Hebrew patrimony are null and void This patrimony, I may remind you, includes Trans-Jordan and a large section of Lebanon and Syria as well as the whole of Palestine. It is certain that the Jews will increase their claims as soon as they have securely established themselves and the Arabs cannot remain indifferent to such a threat. We can now pass on to the parties which are less directly concerned.

appreciate the vital importance of the Liddle East, which contains almost half of the oil reserves of the world and is the strategic centre of the Old World. Only a few days ago, Secretary of Defence, Forrestall, stressed the importance to America of being able to draw on Liddle East oil wells and of denying their use to a hostile power and declared that American interests in the Liddle East had been hurt by America's role in forcing partition. You may also remember that under the Larshall Plan Europe is to draw 15,000,000 tons of oil from the Middle East.

The strategic significance of the Arab lands is hardly less great for those lands control the whole southern half of the Mediterranean Sea, from Gilbraltar to Smyrna. The part played by the Mediterranean during the last World War has not been forgotten and the events of the last few years have if anything increased its importance. Remember that the Mediterranean is the only large wedge of sea thrust into the heart of the Old World, and remember that the seapower of the Western Democracies is everwhelming. Only so can you truly appreciate the strategic value of the Mediterranean lands, especially the Arab lands.

Now, until very recently the United States enjoyed the goodwill of the Arabs more than did any other nation, because the Americans came to us either as missionaries and teachers or as businessmen, not as colonizers, and we like what little we know of the Canadians. Now however the Arabs are becoming increasingly hostile to the U.S., which they hold primarily responsible for partition because of the great pressure put by U.S. Government Delegates of U.N. Besides, Arabs cannot be expected to ignore the fact that Zionist terrorist activities were financed by Americans and Canadians whose Governments allowed them to deduct such contributions from their income tax payments.

The troubles and unrest which will take place in the Arab world cannot but injure American and British interests - and consequently, though indirectly, Canadian interests - in that region. The only State which can possibly gain is Russia.

(a) First because unrest is always favourable to the spread of revolutionary dectrines like Bolshevism.

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- (b) Secondly because the Russians can send many trained agents into Palestine, as refugees from Eastern Europe: afterall how is one to distinguish Jewish from non Jewish refugees, and Communists from anti-Communists?
- (c) Thirdly because any international action will involve the sending of Russian troups to Palestine. Russia who has been barred out of the Mediterranean through Greece and Turkey by American action will come in quite easily through Palestine.
- (d) Fourthly because the setting up of an independent state to accommodate a dissatisfied minority will give the Russians exactly the precedent they need. What is sauce for Palestine is sauce for Azerbaijan, Macedonia, Kurdistan and the north of Turkey.

1V) REST OF WORLD

There is a great danger that the conflict in Palestine will poison relations between East and West. The most important event of our time is the spread of Western culture over the whole world and the efforts being made by the Eastern civilizations - the Chinese, Indian, Arab and so forth - to adapt themselves to it. It is essential for both East and West that this adjustment should take place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and equality. Any attempt by the West to dominate the East can only produce violent reactions leading to an effort to reject Western culture and fight the West. This would be a great disaster for both East and West. In view of this it is noteworthy that all the Eastern delegations in the U.N. (India, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Siam) voted against partition, except China on which the U.S. put great pressure to abstain.

For 300,000,000 Moslems, the war in Falestine is taking the character of a Holy War -- there have been mass demonstrations in India, Iran, Burma and other Eastern countries.

It would be tragic indered if partition which far from solving aggravates the Jewish problem, which strikes the Arabs in a vital spot; which materially injures the Middle East interests of the Western democracies; would also lead to a deterioration of relations between Christianity and Islam, between East and West.

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BRITISH EMBASSY.

18th February, 1948.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Ref: 3/81/48

Dear Department,

Please refer to our Latter 3/1 about Congressional interest in Palestine.

On the 17th February Representative Mason (D.,Illinois), in a speech in the House of Representatives, accused both the State Department and the Foreign Office of "double talk and double dealing" in that the former had placed an embargo upon the shipment of arms to the Middle East and the latter were supplying the Arabs, although both countries were members of the United Nations. Mr. Mason was rebuked by Mr. Rayburn, the Democratic Leader in the House, who said that when he accused the State Department of the United States of double talk, it made good reading to every enemy of democracy in this world.

A number of other Congressmen inserted extracts from newspapers in the appendix to the Congressional Record on the same day. Of these, Representative Multer (D., Brooklyn) endeavoured by quoting skilfully selected extracts from a speech made recently by Mr. Rosenwald, President of the American Council for Judaism, to prove that even Jews holding this kind of view agreed that the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine would not cause any diminution in the allegiance of American Jews to the United States. Mr. Rosenwald's thesis was, of course, exactly the opposite, namely that the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine would, in fact, present American Jews with a very difficult question of loyalty.

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Eastern Department, Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W. 1.

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the Record an article by Sumner Welles and a memorandum of his own on the arms embargo. Copies of these are enclosed. The purpose of the latter is to prove that the export of arms is not contrary to American law (which no-one had denied) and that the State Department had therefore acted in a high-handed manner in imposing an embargo. Mr. Sumner Welles's article is on the usual lines, but it is interesting to note that two such responsible wireless commentators as Elmer Davis and Ed Murrow devoted a considerable proportion of their broadcasts on the 17th February to the article.

5. We are sending copies of this letter to the United Kingdom Delegation, New York, and to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

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flation can be thrown aside because inflation

I am not an economist, I am not a soothsayer or a prophet or a fortuneteller, but as a member of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee which is supposed to be keeping close scrutiny on all of the economic facts of life as they affect our prosperity, and which has been given the advantage of all sorts of expert testimony from business leaders and labor leaders and economists and Government experts, I have seen nothing in this market dip and in the momentary flurry of price reductions of a few cents here or there in certain commodities to convince me that the upward inflationary trend has in fact come to an end.

There has been a great to do over the sudden drop of a few cents in livestock and meat prices. Meat has become something of a barometer to our over-all well-being. It

true that a tremendous sudden surge of estock to market a few days ago following the drop in corn and wheat led to some dramatic drops in some cuts of meat. But it is significant that within a few days the volume of livestock marketings suddenly dropped. The meat which came to market at such a flood all of a sudden appears to have been livestock normally due to hit the market in the spring and summer. Much of it, I understand, was underfed livestcok.

Now here is the alarming thing about it: We have known for some months that our meat animal population in this country has fallen off substantially as a result primarily of the bad corn crop and the very high corn prices. All of the responsible experts told us several months ago that we faced a severe shortage of meat this coming spring and summer. No one has denied this although some of the industry representatives have attempted to make it appear that the shortage will not be really severe in terms of per capita consumption—that the amount of meat per person will be reduced only a few pounds, say 10 pounds or co. This sounds mild until we remember that we have 140,-000,000 people in the United States, most of whom like to eat meat and most of whom now feel that they have not been getting a fair share of meat because their budgets do not allow them to buy as much meat as they feel they need. We have had witnesses come before our committee in Congress and tell us frankly that they can afford meat for their families in some cases only as often as once in 3 weeks. These people are not relief clients, or charity cases. They are working people. In many cases they are making more money than ever. And now as a result of this drop in commodity prices a few days ago we had a sudden delivery to the stockyards of animals which normally would not have been marketed for several months. When the pinch really arrives in the spring and summer on meat supplies those animals prematurely marketed now will mean that many less animals coming to market then, thus aggravating tremendously the shortage that we had previously expected had the normal flow of livestock not been disrupted as it was

a few days ago. I therefore do not see how, in regard to meat anyway, we can expect any continuing decline and stability of prices. I seriously believe that meat prices, in the absence of any Government control, will not only shoot right back up to where they were but will just keep on climbing until one thing happens-the people have no money to buy it. It is one of the last items that our citizens will resist buying.

When prices start coming down only for the reason that people no longer have the money to pay them-I'm not referring now just to buyer resistance based on the belief that prices are too high, but rather on the

pure and simple fact that the mass of our people don't have the money any more with which to maintain a decent standard of living-when prices, as I said, start coming down for that reason, then, my friends, we are really in for some tough and frightening experiences:

How close are we to that point no one seems genuinely able to say. The statistics show an alarming shrinkage not only in the purchasing power of our people as reflected by current wages and current prices but also an alarming shrinkage in the savings of our people—the backlogs. War bonds in the last few months have, as I recall, been cashed in at a higher rate than the rate in which they are being purchased. This never happened before except perhaps in the days immediately after the ending of the war, when a lot of people felt that they could not wait another minute to buy some of the things that for patriotic reasons they had put off purchasing during the war. But the lack of availability then of some of the most wanted items led to a reversal of that trend and savings in war bonds consistently increased over redemptions.

Those savings were what we had been counting on to help us to sustain indefinitely the tremendously high level of industrial activity we have been enjoying. As those savings shrink and become intermixed with current income and outgo and made a part of the daily budget and used for current living expenses and not for capital expenditures, the ability of our economy to sustain anything like the current level of production and employment becomes seriously threat-

ened. Every American has a tremendously vital stake in this issue. Rich or poor, every American will be seriously affected by any substantial drop in our economic level. We have many methods these days that we did not have in 1932 to ameliorate the hardships of unemployment and business stagnation, but, believe me, a depression, or even a recession, is no fun. It's no fun at all. A lot of people get hurt. Some get hurt badly. Our democracy begins to verge on thin ice in times of economic travail. Right now when just about the entire civilized world depends for its eventual recovery on the continuation of a prosperous America and a stable America and a free America, an America which can lend its tremendous weight toward the establishment of a decent world in which freedom can live, this country cannot afford economic upheaval. The world cannot afford to have it in America. Yet this inflation, if it is not halted, invites that upheaval.

The wage increases which you people expect and deserve may to a certain extent be considered inflationary in that it will put some additional purchasing power into yo hands. If prices are allowed to continue to rise unchecked, then your increased purchasing power will be temporary and the net effect of your raise inflationary. That must not be allowed to happen. Your wages will be raised because the price rise has already driven many of you against the wall financially. You need the raise. But as much or more than you need this raise in pay, you and all Americans regardless of level in life absolutely must have a sane economy restored to our country. This must never be lost sight of.

I hope that I have not been a messenger of gloom here today. It is always a pleasure to meet with the postal employees because the postal service is so close and personal a thing to me. I just want to say in closing that I thought President Truman had performed one of the finest services possible for the whole postal service and for Government service as a whole in selecting as his Postmaster General a career postal employee. I heartily concur in that appointment.

United States Stand on the Palestine Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. OWEN BREWSTER

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Tuesday, February 17 (legislative day of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "United States Stand on Palestine Viewed as Starting UN on League's Path," written by Sumner Welles and published in the New York Herald Tribune of February 17, together with a memorandum which I have had prepared dealing with the legal problems involved.

There being no objection, the article and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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UNITED STATES STAND ON PALESTINE VIEWED AS STARTING UN ON LEAGUE'S PATH-SUMNER WELLES ATTACKS COUNSELORS OF CAUTION, SAYS HOLY LAND WAR WOULD REALIZE THEIR FEAR-Soviet Troops in the Middle East (By Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary

of State)

It is hard to arouse a democracy to impending danger when the clouds on the horizon still seem no larger than a man's hand. Even Winston Churchill could not waken the British people to the menace in the rise of nazism. The peril to us in Japan's aggression against China and in Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia went largely unperceived. But even if the tragic lessons of the recent past are to be so easily forgotten, the clouds now looming are no longer on the horizon. They are hanging

This Government has repeatedly announced that the United Nations is the foundation of American foreign policy. Yet because of the failure of the United States to adopt a consistent and courageous policy on Palestine, the United Nations is today faced with the gravest dilemma in its history.

Save for Britain in the days of Baldwin, it would be difficult to find a more sorry instance of a major power refusing to face

The decision to partition Palestine was taken after full investigation and It was in strict accordance with the provisions of the Charter. The United States was in great part responsible. This country played a leading role throughout the events that led up to that decision.

LACK OF ENFORCEMENT

The American Government failed, however, to insist that the United Nations must be enabled to enforce its decision, and to protect life and property in Palestine until the independence of the two new states had been finally established.

For lack of any United Nations police force, the members of the Palestine Commission have now been told by the British that they will be assassinated if they set foot in Palestine. Major hostilities between Jews and Arabs are imminent. The United Nations cannot carry out its decision. Because the United States has during the last 2 months renounced every semblance of leadership, the smaller countries are in-

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creasingly reluctant to assume any respon-

The Palestine Commission has at length been compelled to ask the Security Council to determine that there is a threat to the peace and to take action under the Charter. And Washington still remains silent.

It is notorious that there is a sharp cleavage of opinion within the Government. The Army and Navy, supported by some officials of the State Department and of other departments, insist that the United States must take no action to back up its words. They allege that our growing controversy with Russia makes it unwise for us further to antagonize the Arab states or jeopardize this country's access to Middle Eastern oil.

SOVIET TROOPS?

Such arguments are wholly unconvincing. The British Government cannot prolong its mandate in Palestine. Once British forces withdraw, war will result unless the United Nations can send an international constabulary to Palestine. If hostilities break out. the Soviet Union will undoubtedly insist that its vital interests require it to send its own forces to maintain order in its neigh-

Should our service departments prevail upon the administration to refuse to exercise any leadership within the United Nations to maintain peace in Palestine, they will pave the way for what they fear most, namely, the extension of Soviet control over the Middle East.

The arguments on oil are just as unrealistic. If a new war breaks out, the middle eastern oil resources would certainly not be available to western Europe nor to the United States. Should peace be preserved, since the Arab governments depend upon the royalties from their oil concessions, they are hardly likely to oppose their exploitation.

But we are face to face with a far more fundamental issue.

Japan defied the League of Nations in 1932 and was permitted by the great powers to do so with impunity. The Italian aggression against Ethiopia, the civil war in Spain, and the rape by Hitler of Austria and of Czechoslovakia were the inevitable result.

The Arab states have now defied the United

UNITED STATES-SOVIET CONCURRENCE

The partition of Palestine is the one major question upon which the policies of the United States and of the Soviet Union have coincided. Yet this Government has so far failed to initiate any measures within the United Nations to guard against the Arab aggression which is under way, or even to proviolation of their commitments by the Arab states.

If the United Nations is, in fact, the foundation of American policy, the United States must support the United Nations, not only when that is convenient and easy, but quite as much so when such support implies effort, sacrifice and risk.

The League of Nations collapsed because the major powers then members of the League supported the League only when it suited their own ends. They failed to support the League when it seemed that their selfish interests might be prejudiced.

We are seeing exactly the same trend. The Palestine question is a test case. Should the United States persist in its present blind inaction it will be preparing the way for the failure of the new international organization. And if the United Nations fails, the one hope humanity today possesses for the rule of law rather than the rule of force, for the freedom and progress of mankind, and for the establishment of a peaceful world order will vanish

FEBRUARY 17, 1948.

Memorandum for Senator Brewster. Subject: Palestine—Embargo and restrictions

on arms shipments. House Joint Resolution 306 (the Neutrality Act) adopted November 4, 1939, establishes a National Munitions Control Board and authorizes the Secretary of State to administer that Board. Section 12 (d) of this statute provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to export or attempt to export, from the United States to any other state, any arms, ammunition, or implements of war listed in a proclamation referred to in or issued under the authority of subsection (i) of this section, or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other state, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war listed in any such proclamation, without first having submitted to the Secretary of State the name of the purchaser and the terms of sale and having obtained a license

This statute is administered under regulations published by the State Department, which bear the following preamble:

"Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of State by section 12 of the joint resolution approved November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 10; 22 U. S. C. 452), sections 1 and 2 of the joint resolution approved January 31, 1922 (42 Stat. 361; 22 U.S. C. 409, 410) and proclamations issued pursuant thereto the regulations governing the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war, heretofore promulgated by him, are hereby superseded by the following regulations.'

Section 201.12 of these regulations provides:

"Export licenses: The Secretary of State will issue export licenses to appropriately registered applicants upon the presentation of applications for license, properly executed, unless the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war for which a license is applied for would be in violation of a law of the United States or a treaty to which the United States is a party (see secs. 201.37-201.40 and pt. 204): Provided, however, That export licenses shall not be issued in any case when it shall have been determined under the authority of the President, in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714; 50 U. S. C., app. 701), that the proposed shipment would be contrary to the interest of the national defense."

Published with these regulations are copies of proclamations issued by the President lding shipment of ar duras, Nicaragua, and Cuba. No such proclamation has been issued by the President precluding the shipment of arms to Pales-

The State Department has published no order or regulation prohibiting the licensing of arms to Palestine. It published a news release on December 5, 1947, declaring that "in view of the current disorders in the Middle East, the United States is discontinuing for the present licensing of all shipments of arms to the troubled areas. The ship-ment of arms and ammunition licensed to the countries of the Middle East area affected during 1946 and the first 10 months of 1947 are as follows."

The table which follows in this release indicates that no shipments of arms or ammunition were made to Palestine.

I have quizzed the officials of the Munitions Division of the Department of State specifically and exhaustively on this point and they assure me that their directions to withhold license for shipments of arms to Palestine come to them by interoffice memorandum from the Secretary of State.

It will be noted that the Department's regulation provides that license will issue "unless the exportation of arms, etc., would be in violation of a law of the United States or of a treaty to which the United States is a party.' I have asked the Munitions Division to cite

the law or the treaty which would be violated were shipments of arms permitted to Palestine.

Mr. E. T. Cummins, who is Chief of the Munitions Division of the Department of State, and Executive Secretary of the National Munitions Control Board, called my attention to the President's message of April 15, 1947 (H. Doc. 195), pursuant to which the Department of State is asking for a revision of statutes under which it derives its authority for munition controls. I find in this document the following very interesting lan-

As long as section 12 of the Neutrality Act is in effect that requirement of impartiality is still the law, and the Secretary of State must treat aggressor and aggrieved, peacemaker and troublemaker equally by granting every application for a license for the exportation of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war unless such action would be in violation of a treaty. Such a provision of law is no longer consistent with this country's commitments and requirements. We have committed ourselves to international cooperation through the United Nations. If this participation is to be fully effective, this Government must have control over traffic in weapons which will permit us to act in accordance with our position in the United Nations and will be adaptable to changes in the international situation. Therefore there must be new legal provisions enabling the exercise of discretion in the granting or rejecting of applications for export or import licenses for arms, ammunition, and implements of war and related items.

You will note that this statement is an admission that the Department does not have the authority it needs to deny export licenses where no treaty would be violated. Mr. Cummins suggested to me that the agreements of the United Nations have the force of treaties.

The United Nations has not, however, by resolution or other action directed or requested its member nations to withhold shipments of arms to Palestine. I have checked this point thoroughly with the local office of the United Nations. Mr. Cummins was unable to cite any specific law or any treaty which would be violated by arms shipments to Palestine. He falls back upon the general authority to control exports contained act of July 2, 1940, the pertinent portion of which reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation. issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

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The proclamations issued by the President under this section merely describe the items to be treated as arms and ammunition. He has issued no proclamation under this authority to withhold shipments of arms to Palestine. The Department of State's action in denying export licenses for arms shipments to Palestine is therefore a high handed, arbitrary, and wholly unwarranted usurpation of legislative authority. The request made by the President in his message of April 15, 1947, transmitting a proposal for legislation to control the exportation and importation of arms, etc., admits that the Secretary of State must grant every application for a license for the exportation of arms unless such action would be in violation of a treaty. No action has been taken by the Congress to grant the authority asked for. Nonetheless this Department, presuming to know what is good for the world and this Nation far better than the Congress, proceeds to exercise that control without authority.

Recent precedents which may be cited to show that our State Department has not always stood on the side lines as an impartial observer are: (1) The assignment of 50 cruisers to Great Britain before our entry into the war, but after Great Britain had declared war on Germany; (2) the shipment of supplies of arms and ammunition to the Finns during their encounter with the Russians in 1939; and (3) the Flying Tiger episode in connection with which we supplied large number of airplanes equipped with machine guns and bomb racks, set up a factory for the manufacture of military aircraft for Chiang Kai-shek government and continued to supply this factory with the machinery and tools for the construction of military aircraft, all with full knowledge and consent of the Department.

American Principle Applied to a Joint European Recovery Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Tuesday, February 17 (legislative day of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Appendix of the Record an address entitled "American Principle Applied to a Joint European Recovery Program," which I delivered at Peoria, Ill., on Saturday, February 7.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO A JOINT EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

(By Homer E. Capehart, United States

Senator from Indiana)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE For 30 years our international efforts have failed to accomplish the purpose claimed for

The Marshall plan, as now proposed, faces the same result unless aid to Europe is di-

vided into three phases: 1. Restoration of European economy on a business principle—private enterprise to

private enterprise. 2. Direct relief to the needy peoples of Europe through government-to-government

3. Stabilization of European currency through the International Monetary Fund

and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

This report tends to deal only with phase 1 and the methods by which it should be applied. The success of phase 1, however, will have an indirect effect on the success of phase 2 and phase 3.

HOMER E. CAPEHART.

EXPLANATION OF HOW TO APPLY AMERICAN PRINCIPLES TO EDROPEAN RECOVERY

President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall said to the Congress: "Give all or I say: "Do it right or don't do it at all."

Our failures For 30 years the United States has experienced nothing but failures which have grown out of hasty, ill-advised action based on emergencies which found this Nation lacking in courageous leadership.

We fought World War I to save democracy. Then came the Versailles Treaty and the Disarmament Conference. The Kellogg-Briand Treaty was like the others-it never accomplished what it was designed to ac-

Then came the depression and that destructive philosophy of scarcity which is still with us today.

Prewar farces

War again threatened and we had the Neutrality Act, cash and carry, and finally lend-lease; we were only fooling ourselves. Then we gave 50 destroyers to England with the silly belief they would keep us out of the

Business as usual was being carried on with Japan while our diplomats were edging closer to war with that nation.

Here we go again

The war clouds engulfed us. American free enterprise went into high gear. American people fought for survival both abroad and at home.

In the meantime we signed the charter of the four freedoms which were to be the terms of an allied victory for the world.

The United Nations was born as the savior of world peace. Bretton Woods and the Export-Import Bank were proclaimed the harbingers of permanent international prosperity.

War's end came with the birth of the atom bomb and a new fear of what the future has in store for the restless world.

Scraps of paper

Four Freedoms, United Nations, Bretton Woods, Export-Import Bank; scraps of paper as we began getting the returns from Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam.

The Morgenthau plan and the division of Germany boomed into the faces of those hoping for a quick return to the peaceful ways of the world.

Russia began grabbing. We began fearing. Then came the Greek-Turkey loan to stop Russia's march to the Mediterranean oil pool.

Now the Marshall plan. We face another problem

It is not controversial that Europe is in need of economic recovery.

The 16 nations which have indicated a desire to participate in the Marshall plan could, as healthy, prosperous nations, form a great

obstacle to a future war. But today the threat of international conflict grows from the clashing of two ideologies: government by the people and govern-

ment by dictators. The United States has become great on the principle of free government and free enterprise. We believe this system could and should be applied with equal success in the distressed European nations if they are to become prosperous.

It is the principle for which we fought in two great conflicts. It is the principle upon

which we base our hope for a lasting peace. It is the principle which should guide us in any efforts to aid Europe.

Without this principle the Marshall plan, or any other plan, will fail and we will have weakened the very structure of our own sys-

Are we to be consistent?

Under the Marshall plan it is proposed the things Europe needs to restore production and stability in economy will be procured by a representative agency of our Government. That agency, directed by an administrator,

will distribute the materials—and even money (reference: Senate Foreign Relations Committee report of December 19, 1947) into the hands of the governments of those nations with whom aid treaties are signed.

Those governments then will distribute the materials into the channels of their own choosing, effecting a form of state socialism bordering on that ideology of government with which we are clashing today.

Government to government

Under such a plan of government-to-government operation, we fail to inspire the individual effort which America has found to be the bulwark of prosperity and greatness.

Such a procedure shrinks the will of private capital to invest in the resources of its own country. If a nation is worthy of assistance by the United States it must be worthy of investment by its own nationals.

The very crux of any plan for relief of any European nation should be the worthiness of that nation for assistance. If its own people are wary of its worthiness, should not we be wary of its worthiness?

The dollars are there

We need have no concern over the ability of practically all of the 16 nations to avail themselves of monetary assistance in a re-

covery program. In short- and long-term investments and bank balances in the United States alone these 16 nations have \$13,000,000,000 in good credit dollars (reference: Senate Foreign Relations Committee report, December 19, 1947, and statement by the committee for the

Marshall plan). Authoritative information has been accepted by those studying the Marshall plan that other vast holdings by the 16 nations and/or nationals of those nations exist in South and Central America and Switzerland.

Then there is Bretton Woods

Each of the 16 nations can turn to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan to meet at least a share of the needs. That is what the bank was established for by the nations in 1945.

The bank's capital was fixed at \$10,000,-000,000 of which the United States share was \$4,175,000,000. The bank's power, under the treaty approved permits it to make direct loans and to guarantee loans of foreign countries or private foreign corporations sold to private investors.

At the same time, the International Monetary Fund of \$8,800,000,000 was established to maintain orderly exchange rates and to eliminate arbitrary exchange restrictions and discriminations. The United States contributed \$2,750,000,000 to this fund.

Hailed as the answer President Roosevelt, in an address to the Seventy-ninth Congress on February 12, 1945, said of our membership in the International

Monetary Fund: "The United States should act promptly upon the plan for the International Bank, which will make or guarantee sound loans for the foreign currency requirements of important reconstruction and development projects in member countries."

He also said: "This measure, with others I shall later suggest, should go far to take care of our

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It is important to note that Russia was not a member of the fund.

Here is business approach

We must, therefore, assume with all the right of one willing to help, that the 16 nations of CEEC can also help themselves to a goodly degree.

It is important to the success of their recovery that those nations and their nationals have a stake in the progress toward recovery. The risk is great. Mr. Marshall said on December 10: "The imponderables are many. The risks are real."

Are the American people to assume those risks alone? Or are the 16 governments and their wealth-holding nationals (\$13,000,000,000 in United States) willing to take the risk with the Americans?

Common cause—common effort

If Americans are willing to invest \$1 in the future freedom and prosperity of any one of those 16 nations, the peoples of that nation should be willing to invest another \$1 toward the same end. This should be particularly true if Americans are willing to make an outright gift of huge proportions of sufficient necessities to relieve the physical hardships of the hungry and cold in those countries.

Americans were willing to take the same risk in their own country in 1932 when a Republican administration said that formation of a Reconstruction Finance Corporation would save American economy and the free-enterprise system.

Americans have that same confidence in the free-enterprise system succeeding in those nations where the people are confident the American way is best.

An international RFC

Let those nations where confidence prevails step forward with funds to help themselves; then Americans will step forward with an equal number of dollars to aid in the industrial recovery of that nation.

With these dollars will be formed a vast pool of dollar credit which can be loaned for the purpose of restoring the production of that country.

Money can be poured into private enterprise in the foreign nation through a credit allowance against the RFC in that nation. This will entitle applicant to an equal credit against the American RFC.

Armed with his purchasing credit, the businessman moves into the world market to procure the materials he needs to restore production so hadly needed in his country.

production so badly needed in his country. Eliminates government buying

By this method we free the market from the destructive influence of over-all government purchases which tend to drive prices high and which prevents the orderly processes of free enterprise.

Elimination of Government buying also inspires the interest of private investment and restores the faith of people in foreign nations in the processes of a free-enterprise system.

If we are to make industry subservient to the government in each of the foreign nations we defeat the purpose and intent of our willingness to help.

Greater control over risk

With private capital and private gain involved in the movement to restore the economy of those nations we have greater control over the chances of success. This feature is the contended goal of the greatest minds which have been consulted in the matter.

Bernard Baruch told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the 16 nations should form an economic unit. Former President Herbert Hoover told the committee the Government's only concentration for spending at present should be toward direct relief. John Foster Dulles told the committee the United States should stipulate that the amount of aid from the United States should depend upon each nation's cooperation in attaining these goals.

Three top foreign-affairs advisers are interested in how much the foreign nations will help themselves and how we can more competently assure success of the venture.

Experience is best teacher Since July 1, 1945, the United States has nade available to the Marshall plan coun-

made available to the Marshall plan countries and western Germany (figures to November 1, 1947) a total of \$11,014,000,000, of which \$9,570,000,000 has been utilized. This is more than half of the total now sought for the Marshall plan in a 4-year period.

All of this aid has been on a government-to-government basis except in the case of UNRRA costs of \$1,585,000,000, which was in part by direct distribution to the people by agents of our Government.

This 2-year direct expenditure for foreign recovery by the United States is more than half our total Federal debt in 1930 and is more than the entire cost of the United States Government in 1940. Yet the economy of those nations has gradually dipped to the point where it is now admittedly a great risk to additional investment.

(Sources: Report of Council of Economic Advisers to President, November 1947; Congressional Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures; Report of Committee of European Economic Cooperation, vol. 2; State Department Bulletin, May 18, 1947.)

We used plan during depression

Our experience in restoring our own industry and free-enterprise system at a critical time places us in the position of knowing best how to meet Europe's crisis. We used the Reconstruction Finance Corporation plan

during the depression and are still using it.

We used the RFC to finance worth-while capital improvements necessary to a progressive production system at a time when private enterprise was pressed financially. We also used the RFC effectively to meet the great war-time production expansion.

In my judgment, the same system can be utilized to meet Europe's needs in the most businesslike manner to reduce the risk to the Americans who are being asked to invest in Europe's ability to restore its economy.

THIS IS THE AMERICAN WAY

We should create an international division in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Each European nation seeking to participate in the plan would likewise create a reconstruction finance corporation.

The American Congress should authorize the new RFC division to purchase not less than 50 percent of the stock in the RFC of any of the 16 countries which meets the participating requirements. At this point we should definitely include western Germany as a seventeenth nation of the CEEC, since sufficient German credit dollars are available outside Germany to permit compliance.

Each participating country would form a corporation in an amount of capital to be approved by the American RFC.

The stock purchased by the American RFC would consist of preferred stock and would have equal voting rights with the common stock which would be owned by the participating European country.

American RFC would have the right to sell its preferred stock at any time on the open market.

The preferred stock would be retired no later than 40 years from date.

Congress would appropriate \$ _____ to the credit of the American RFC for use in purchasing stock in any participating European RFC.

PATTERN FOR EUROPEAN RFC

The corporate organization of each European RFC could be similar to that of the American RFC with the addition of preferred and common-stock provisions in their charters. The division of stock should be as recommended by the American RFC.

At all times each European RFC should

issue common stock equal to the investment of either the participating government or its nationals.

WHAT EUROPEAN RFC WOULD DO

Equipped with the dollar credits of the American RFC and those made available through the collateral of the participating country or its nationals, each European RFC would be prepared to aid in the financing of agriculture, commerce, and industry, including the facilitating of exports of agriculture and other products.

It would be empowered to make loans or furnish credits to: (1) Individuals, firms, or corporations; (2) political subdivisions of the country; (3) banks, mortgage agencies, and insurance companies.

The board of directors of each European RFC would determine the conditions and terms of the loans which could extend from 60 days to 40 years. No loans would be made after 10 years from the time of organization of the RFC unless the preferred stock owned by the American RFC has been retired.

We can do more with less money under this plan because interest and principal payments can be used as a revolving fund to make additional loans.

Any European RFC should be prohibited from making any loans to political subdivisions of government for the purpose of financing the acquisition of any Government-operated industry or utility. This restriction, however, should not prevent the loaning of funds for the purpose of erecting a Government-owned public utility.

It should also be the duty of each European RFC to perform such other functions as will effectually carry out the purpose of promoting industrial and agricultural production in the participating country.

Each European RFC could employ engineers, technicians, secretarial help, advisers and legal counsel. It should establish and staff regional offices in the participating country.

Each European RFC should be governed by a board of directors of seven members, three of whom should be selected by the holders of the preferred stock (American RFC); the other four members by the holders of the common stock (participating country and/or its nationals). Upon retirement of the preferred stock the common stockholders should name the entire board.

stockholders should name the entire board.

Each European RFC should be required to submit a quarterly report to the American

BENEFITS OF THE AMERICAN WAY

By this plan, Americans call upon the Europeans to share in the risk of saving their country in a cooperative manner. It inspires the confidence needed to successfully preserve freedom and independence.

This plan is the answer of the free enterprise system to the ideology of government by dictators.

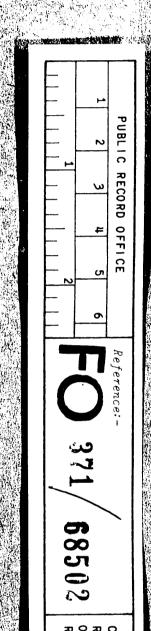
It preserves our principle. It preserves our pledge to protect Americans and American resources.

If we are right in our system in America, then our system is the greatest force with which to oppose communism.

CONCLUSION

We have not attempted in this report to deal with the merits or demerits of an outright gift to European nations to meet the needs of the hungry and cold peoples of those nations.

That is a separate phase of European relief and should be dealt with separately even



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In the course of the talks with the Franch in Paris on February 16th - 19th M. Bonneau, the Director for the Middle East and North African Division of the Quai d'Orsay, said that clashes between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem had on several occasions recently taken place at the doors of the French Consulate The French had considered whether it would serve any useful purpose for them to provide special guards for the building but had concluded that this would merely introduce the further risk of the guards being killed or injured. It was not, of course, a case of attacks on the French, but merely of disorders in the vicinity of the building, in the course of which inmates or guards found themselves in danger. M. Bonneau enquired whether any steps could possibly be taken to minimise the danger to the Consulate, for instance by putting up barbed wire barriers at suitable places close by, or any other method.

M. Bonneau was informed that the High Commissioner and the military authorities were already taking all steps in their power to maintain public order and to avoid clashes between Jews and Arabs, and it was doubted whether any additional steps were practicable. But the matter would, of course, be looked into.

we should ask the Colonial Office to let the authorities in Jerusalem know of the request of the French Government, and inform Paris what is said to them.

Mila

25th February, 1948.

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11 38 11 March, 1947. Registry No. E2732/1/31 Secret. Confidential. Dear Chancery, Restricted. DB_{8/3} In the course of the talks which Michael Wright had with the French in Paris on Draft. February 16th - 19th, M. Bonneau, the Director Paris Chancery for the Miccle Hast and North African Division from of the Quai d'Orsay, said that clashes between Eastern Department Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem had on several occasions recently taken place at the coors of the French Consulate. The French had considered whether it would serve any useful purpose for them to provice special guards for the building but had concluded that this would THIS merely introduce the further risk of the guards Z being killed or injured. It was not, of course, WRITTEN a case of attacks on the French, but merely of disorders in the vicinity of the building, in the course of which inmates or guards found . themselves in danger. M. Bonneau enquired whether any steps could possibly be taken to 9 minimise the danger to the Consulate, for HING instance by putting up barbed wire barriers at NOT suitable places close by, or any other method. M. Bonneau was informed that the High Commissioner and the military authorities were already taking all steps in their power to maintain public order and to avoid clashes between Jews and Arabs, and it was doubted whether any accitional steps were practicable; but the matter would, of course, be looked into. Meanwhile/

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Meanwhile a similar démarchewas made on February 18th at the Foreign Office by M. de Guiringaud of the French Embassy, while the Colorial Office, whom we asked for an urgent reply on this matter, were found to have received a telegram from the High Commissioner in Jerusalem, (No. 409 March) dated February 19th, of which we enclose a copy. As a result, in agreement with the Colonial Office, we sent M. de Guiringaud a letter (No.2751/1/31), of which a copy is also enclosed, which amounts to a refusal to so more for the protection of the French Consulate General in Jerusalem than is at present being done.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(E 2732/1/31) SECRET. 11th March 1948.

Dear Chancery,

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Yours ever, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Paris.

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Secret

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My dear Burrows.

Thank you for your letter of the 19th February about the approach made by the French Embassy on the subject of the protection of their Consulate-General in Jerusalem. You will recall that in his telegram Not 1 Secret (a copy of which was sent to Beeley) the High Commissioner reported that the Consuls-General of France, Czechoslovakia and the rab States in Jerusalem had requested the Palestine Government to provide guards for their Consulates. They had been informed that in present circumstances, and in view of the many calls on our security forces, this was not possible and that they should make their own arrangements in the light of the advice which the Police would be glad to give them.

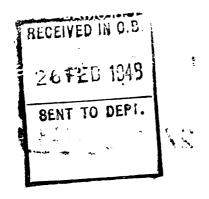
I enclose a copy of telegram No. 409 Secret from the High Commissioner reporting that the French Consul-General had informed him of the approach to be made by his Government. You will note that the French Consul-General himself does not agree with the action being taken by his Government, since he admits that it would be improper for the French to ask for an exception to be made to the decision of the Palestine Government that Consulates should provide their own guards.

We suggest that you might reply to the representations of the French Embassy to the effect that in present difficult circumstances, and in view of the

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many calls on British security forces in Palestine, who are also preoccupied with their own withdrawal, it is not possible to make special or permanent arrangements for the protection of foreign Consulates. You might add that you understand that the military authorities in Jerusalem are in fact providing temporary assistance for the protection of the French Consulate but that it is impossible to augment this or make it permanent. In any case, whatever protection were provided could not be ensured beyond the 15th May and therefore it is in the interests of the French Government to devise some permanent arrangement themselves for the protection of their Consulate.

J. M. Martin)

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Cypher (C.T.P.) Telegram.

FROM PALESTIFE (Gen. Bir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. FOR THE COLONIES

D. 19th February, 1948. R. 19th

13.40 hrs.

No. 409 Secret.

French Consul General has informed me that his Government is asking the Foreign Office for special protection for his Consulte General for special protection for his Consulte General in Jerusalem. He has explained to us that he does not agree with this request, since it would be not agree with the French to ask for an exception improper for the French to ask for a

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Registry
No. E 2751/1/31

Top Secret
Secret.
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Restricted.
Open.

Draft.
M. Gyringaud,

French Embassy,

LPma

From: Mr. Burrows

Copy Co Office Paris Entrang

Fa March, 1948.

43

with reference to the Note which you left
with me on the 18th February regarding the
security of the French Consulate-General at

(I have council the competent authorities and ascentance)
Jerusalem, I am directed to inform you that
that the position is an follows.

In the present difficult circumstances, and in
view of the many calls on British security
forces in Palestine, who are also pre-occupied
with their own withdrawal, it is unfortunately
not possible to make special or permanent
arrangements for the protection of foreign
Consulates.

I understand, however, that the British military authorities in Jerusalem are in fact providing temporary assistance for the protection of the French Consulate, though it is impossible to augment this or make it permanent.

You will realise that, in any case, whereever protection were provided/could not be
ensured beyond the 15th May, the date on which
the British Mandate comes to an end. It is
therefore in the interests of the French
Government to make some more permanent arrangements for the protection of the Consulate-General.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1..

4th March, 1948.

E 2751/1/31

Colorise Office.

With reference to the Note which you left with me on the 18th February regarding the security of the French Consulate-General at Jerusalem, I have consulted the competent authorities and ascertained that the position is as follows.

In the present difficult circumstances, and in view of the many calls on British security forces in Palestine, who are also preoccupied with their own withdrawal, it is unfortunately not possible to make special or permanent arrangements for the protection of foreign Consulates. I understand, however, that the British military authorities in Jerusalem are in fact providing temporary assistance for the protection of the French Consulate, though it is impossible to augment this or make it permanent.

You will realise that, in any case, whatever protection were provided it could not be ensured beyond the 15th May, the date on which the British Mandate comes to an end. It is therefore in the interests of the French

M. Louis de Guiringaud, French Embassy.

Government/

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Government to make some more permanent arrangements for the protection of the Consulate-General.

3. ". 1.,

(Signed) B.A.B. BURROWS.

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EXTRACT FROM
HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATES
24 FEB 1948

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PALESTINE OUTRAGES.

2.34 p.m.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: My Lords, I beg to ask the Government the question of which I have given them private Notice—namely, whether they have any statement to make about the recent deplorable events in Palestine and, in particular, in Jerusalem.

THE FIRST LORD ADMIRALTY (VISCOUNT HALL): My Lords, on the morning of February 22 a convoy of three military-type trucks and one police-type armoured car was observed travelling towards the centre of Jerusalem. The occupants wore military and police uniforms. The three trucks parked in Ben Yehuda Street, in the Jewish commercial centre of Palestine. A few minutes afterwards a heavy explosion occurred, which completely demolished buildings on both sides of the street. Casualties were heavy. Shortly after the explosion the armoured car was observed

leaving Jerusalem along the Jaffa Road at great speed. This vehicle bore an identification number of which there is no trace in police records, but both military and police armoured cars have been stolen in recent disturbances. The armoured car in question has not yet been found.

Investigations are not yet complete, but it is clear that there is no ground for the suggestion, understood to have been broadcast in Palestine, that members of the British Security Forces were responsible for the outrage. The Zionists, although challenged to do so, have produced no evidence in support of this charge. Statements have been made on behalf of the Arabs admitting the respon-His Majesty's Government sibility. deeply regret the further heavy loss of life resulting from this incident. According to the latest report available twenty-seven persons were killed by the explosion, while in subsequent reprisals nine members of the British Security Forces were murdered.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: Mv Lords, while thanking the Government for their full statement on this shocking event, I would like to ask these questions. Do I understand that responsible Arabs have accepted responsibility for the explosion? Secondly, has any expression of regret been received from the Jewish Agency for these entirely unjustified and unprovoked attacks upon British troops? Thirdly, have the Jewish Agency given any assurances that there will be no repetition of such attacks? Further, I should like to ask the Government how it was that a British armoured car came to be stolen, and whether steps are being

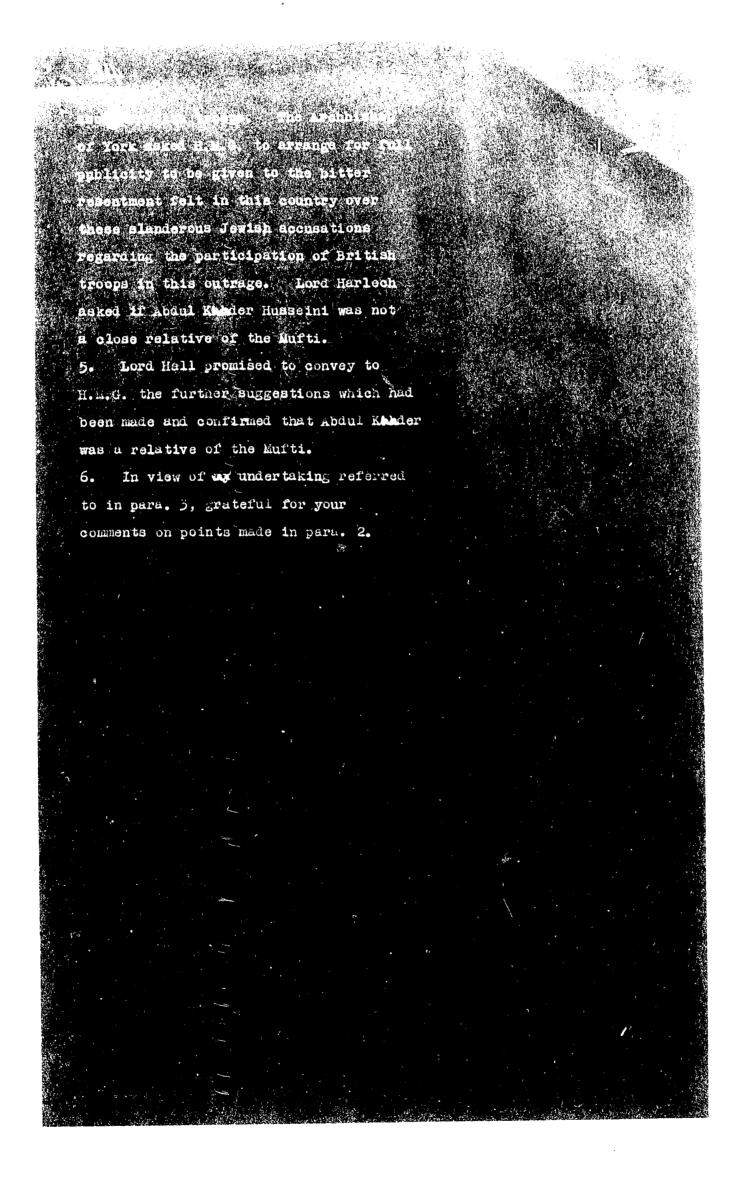
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Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

a bitter article and cribial of the Palestine Good oud Houly. You vill see this CO. have no comments. I think the F.O are uncerned only as igends (a) the part played by on dejahien at damasseus and Consulati. at alepho and (b) the allitude of the Syria President A. (lowereds the bottom of halley-Three). There is however, nothing here in the nature of official serreto, and I propose, of you gree, to reply to Brig. Gross Amt me also have no comments.

Agreed

A. Balforn

(Sastrum drys!)

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JIA 285 From: Brigadier L.L. Cross. - Deputy Director of Public Relations.

THE WAR OFFICE.

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

P.R.Co-ord(a) BM/8373.

Dear grey

23rd February, 1948.

I would be grateful for Foreign Office comment on the enclosed Sixth instalment of a serial to be published by the 'Sunday Express' on Captain Roy Farran's experiences. The article has already been submitted to the Colonial Office as it covers a period during which Farran was seconded for service with the Palestine Police under that Office. The Colonial Office have no comments.

Farran is resigning from the Army on 4th March and will therefore not be within our jurisdiction at the time when it is proposed to publish.

I would be most grateful for an early reply.

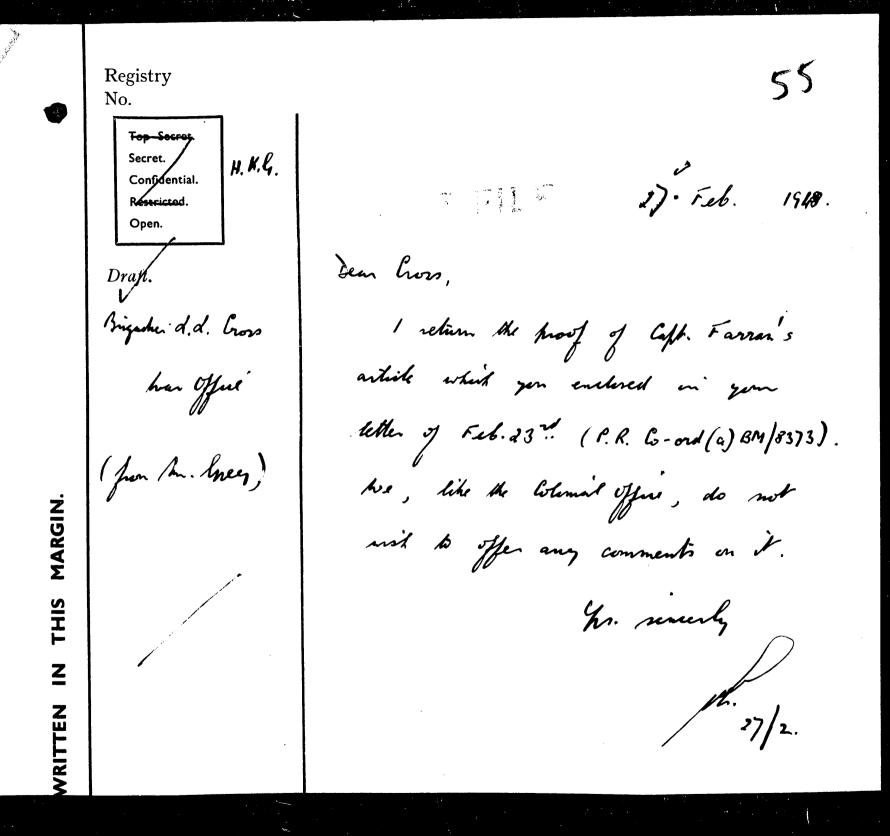
Yours since

H.H. Grey, Esq., J.B.E. Assistant Librarian, Foreign Office. Old Stationery Office Buildings, Princes Street, LONDON, S.W. 1.

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Dear Cross,

I return the proof of Captain Farran's article which you enclosed in your letter of February 23rd (P.R. Co-ord(a)BM/8373). We, like the Colonial Office, do not wish to offer any comments on it.

Yours sincerely,

(H.K. Grey).

Brigadier L.L. Cross, war Office.

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PALESTINE

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26513 F.O.P.

E 2929 No. 49 (17/36/48) HIS Majesty's Permanent Relegate to United Nations/ presents his compliments to H.M.P.S. fogfal and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents. British.... Delegation..to..theUnited Nations,New York. .25th.February 194....8 Reference to previous correspondence: Description of Enclosure. Name and Date. Subject. Copy of letter to Acknowledging the receipt Mr. Perelson, Acting of cablegram received by Mayor, Tel-Aviv, the Secretary-General, Palestine, from Mr. R.J. United Nations - blowing up of the oldest synagogues Bunche. in Tel-Aviv. February 17, 1948. opy also sent to Washington and Jerusalem) 8479A [31211] (8)

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59

UNITED NATIONS

Palestine Commission

17 February 1948

Dear Mr. Perelson,

Your cable of 11 February, addressed to the Secretary-General, was referred to the United Nations Palestine
Commission and considered at the fortieth meeting of the
Commission on 16 February.

I am directed to inform you that the Commission has noted the subject-matter of your cable and that a copy of it is being transmitted to the Mandatory Power.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph J. Bunche, Principal Secretary.

Mr. -. Perelson, Acting Mayor, Tel-Aviv, Palestine. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Lake Success, New York, 16 February, 1948

UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

CABLEGRAM FROM MR. PERELSON ACTING MAYOR OF TEL AVIV

The following cablegram has been received by the Secretary-General from Mr. Perelson, Acting Mayor of Tel Aviv.

"(THE FOLLOWING CABLE IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE DAILY CABLE BOOKS)

TRYGVE LIE

ON THE NINTH OF FEBRUARY TROOPS BLEW UP ONE OF THE OLDEST SYNAGOGUES IN TELAVIV ON A MERE UNJUSTIFIED ONESIDED ALLEGATION WITHOUT PREVIOUSLY ELUCIDATING THE CASE WITH US. FOR NOW SEVENTY DAYS TELAVIV HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO CONSTANT SNIPING BY ARABS WITHOUT THE AUTHORITIES HAVING PREVENTED THIS. INSTEAD THE ARMY HAS TAKEN TO BLOWING UP JEWISH HOUSES SERVING AS OUTPOST DEFENCES ON OUTSKIRTS OF TELAVIV BARING WHOLE SECTIONS TO ARAB SNIPING. THE BITTERNESS OF THE POPULATION OF TELAVIV IS REACHING ITS LIMITS AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE HEADS OF THE COMMUNITY IN DEMANDING CONTINUED RESTRAINT IS BEING SORELY TAXED. WE PROTEST AGAINST THIS POLICY OF THE AUTHORITIES AIMED AT PARALYSING THE DEFENCES OF THE JEWISH POPULATION THEREBY VIRTUALLY FRUSTRATING THE DECISIONS OF UNO. WE ASK THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO STOP THIS IN TIME

PERELSON ACTING MAYOR

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MMG. Palestins Policy. Enclosed royal of letter which the Print theneter has received from waller R. Willar in Migeria, who aske that the Mily Polyting Policy he altered, to pure all present help the establishment of a Reach Matienal Home in Polyting. (Minutes.) with whom we are requested to concert a reply.

Solfalforer

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Castern Dept. Cuter
10, Downing Street,
CMCA. Whitehall.

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1st March, 1948.

62

My near ChristopPer

I enclose a copy of a letter which the Prime Minister has received from a correspondent in Nigeria. I should be very grateful if you, in consultation with the Colonial Office, would suggest a reply which might be sent on behalf of the Prime Minister.

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to Smith (Colonial Office)

Jours eur Jamper

R.D.C. McAlpine, Esq., Foreign Office.

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COPY

Crown Bird Creek, P.O. Box 17, Bukuru, N. Nigeria, B.W.A.

February 23rd, 1948.

The Right Hon.
Clement Attlee Esq. P.C., M.P.,
10, Downing Street,
London S.W.

Dear Prime Minister.

will you forgive a stranger presuming to trespass on the time of one of the hardest worked men in the world, and may I hope that you will personally read this letter?

I should first introduce myself:—
I am a medical man, a Socialist, and keen and loyal supporter of yourself and your Covernment. I have been over forty seven years in N. Nigeria, am the oldest living resident in the whole of Nigeria — an Englishman; and enjoyed an intimate friendship with my beloved leader, Lord Lugard, for over thirty five years. I have translated the whole of the Bible into the Hausa language, and was one of the early leaders and Secretary of the Student Christian Union in the Universities. I have been a deeply earnest student of International politics since I was a small child.

I wish to write to you most earnestly about the Palestine question. I have lived among Arabs and Jews in Tripoli (N. Africa) in Egypt and in Nigeria. The Jew is often personally disagreeable and selfish, but as a whole people superb in any branch of industry or Science. The Arab is interesting, appeals as somebody

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rather bizarre to the British traveller, but is treacherous, cruel and lazy, and may be trusted to turn any garden into a desert.

Would you, Sir, feel that it was to the best interest of our country to have an Arab State, member of an Arab League of five nations, potentially hostile at any time, and holding strategic ground in the Middle East? The Jew will be loyal to the death to those who have shown him friendship and trust, but may be exasperated so as to become a bitter enemy.

Do not sheer pity and humanity towards a tortured betrayed, and cruelly treated people cry for mercy and generosity to be shown them? The Arab has many countries of his own kith and kin, under-populated and needing fresh blood - all adjoining Palestine. The Jew has no country to which he may go where his life is certainly safe.

May I say that while I have great respect for Mr. Bevin I feel that his policy in Palestine and toward the Jews is strangely reminiscent of the nolicy of the Tory Government of Non-Intervention toward the combatants in the Civil war in Spain, leaving Italy and Germany free to destroy the true Government of Spain. To many of us it seems that To the Jews is the present policy is not fair. prohibited the formation of a Militia; the Arabs can recruit from six adjoining nations. At a time when the world is calling for freer intercourse and easy transit without restrictions between peoples of different nations, the Jew seeking refuge in what he feels from ancient history is his own land, is taken to Cyprus, and interned!

Can....

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Can you be unaware, dear Mr. Attlee, that hundreds of thousands of people in Britain, in U.S.A. and other lands, not bigots nor traditionalists, still feel that there is some purpose of God towards His chosen People in Palestine, and they feel intense sorrow at the continued procrastination, the apparently invidious treatment as between Arab and Jew, and the lack of humanitarian sympathy towards the tortured Jewish people?

This perpetual series of crimes and insensate slaughter could and surely must be stopped. Cannot the Arab League be made to know that U.N.O. means business and that the Mandatory power, Great Britain, will give all the help possible without discrimination, and not sit with folded hands while this crime against humanity continues?

I appeal to you who all sound Socialists feel is the wise and sane leader of our Government to intervene with a strong policy, and take this matter out of the hands of Mr. Bevin.

With sincere apologies for the length of this letter.

I am,

Sincerely and loyally yours, (SGD) WALTER R. MILLAR.

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Registry No. E2953/1/31 Top Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Please refer to your letter of 1st March, Open, HBcontaining a copy of a letter to the Prime Draft. Minister from a correspondent in Nigeria. L Mr. Rumphrey suggest the following reply -RD cfrom "Thank you for your letter of the 23rd February about Palestine. We have in Mr. McAlpine fact done our best to co-operate with the United Nations Commission set up by the General Assembly to carry out the plan of so far as was partition. You will now have seen, however, possible without that there is a proposal before the Security Council to suspend the activities of this Commission. H.M. Government are still ready to co-operate as a good member of the United WRITTEN Nations, but it is not at present clear what are the intentions of the United Nations with regard to Palestine. I feel I must take exception to the observations you make about the Foreign British policy in Palestine is Secretary. the responsibility of H.M. Government as a whole and of course has my full approval and support." BNG 7 26.3

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
lst April, 1948.

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(E 2953/1/31)

Mysear damrie,

Please refer to your letter of the lst March, containing a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from a correspondent in Nigeria. We suggest the following reply -

"Thank you for your letter of the 23rd February about Palestine. We have in fact done our best to co-operate with the United Nations Commission set up by the General Assembly to carry out the plan of partition so far as was possible without ourselves accepting responsibility for the implementation of that plan. You will now have seen, however, that there is a proposal before the Security Council to suspend the activities of this Commission. His Majesty's Government are still ready to co-operate as a good member of the United Nations, but it is not at present clear what are the intentions of the United Nations with regard to Palestine.

"I feel I must take exception to the observations you make about the Foreign Secretary. British policy in Palestine is the responsibility of His Majesty's Government as a whole and of course has my full approval and support".

Yours sincerely, St. John Humiker,

for (R. D. C. McAlpine)

J.L. Pumphrey, Esq., 10, Downing Street.

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10, Downing Street,

S.W. 1.

Dear Sir,

I write on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of the 23rd February about Palestine.

We have in fact done our best to co-operate with the United Nations Commission set up by the General Assembly to carry out the plan of partition as far as was possible without ourselves accepting responsibility for the implementation of that plan. You will now have see, however, that there is a proposal before the Security Council to suspend the activities of this Commission. His Majesty's Government are still ready to co-operate as a good member of the United Nations, but it is not at present clear what are the intentions of the United Nations with regard to Palestine.

With regard to your observations about Mr. Bevin the Prime Minister would remind you that British policy in Palestine is the responsibility of His Majesty's Government as a whole, and of course has Mr. Attlee's full approval and support.

Yours truly,

Walter R. Millar, Esq.

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Jean Scraign loby 14 NAR 1348

I hope you may remember one in helping you in a moderat way in the start of the United Mations of Courter Know and Central Hall. I prite now as I note that the UN are remaining a Countries to its Salastium to arrange to take Sartition to its conclusion. I know Salastine and give and i chance extremely wall ading word out there again you of long is

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"O M. Beelert

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

15th December 1947.

Many thanks for your letter of 4th December, which I found on my return from the United States.

I very much doubt whether there would be an opening on the Palestine Commission of the United Nations, since the Secretariat of the Commission will, I think, be composed entirely of members of the Secretariat of the United Nations itself. I have, however, referred your letter to those who handle the Palestine problem in this Office, and in the event of their being any opening I am sure they will get into touch with you direct.

GLADWYN JEBB

Lt. Col. Charles H. French,
2 Bryanston Court,
George Street,
W.1.

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FALESTING

Palistine Problem, Solution frommik ropy of other from one I Palipson of Education dell 1th feb. who thinks has Withe chance of ourcess, and transmit his our runs on the solution hith problem

(Minutes.)

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M. Beeley, for light realing.

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References.

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RECORD

phone 29 20 Faleon avenue 7/2 Adinburghi 10, 24 Feb. 1948 At. Kon. archus Woodlen P.C. M. F. 3017 Secretary for Scotland St andrew Louse, Edinburgh 15 MAR 1948 I hope you will not consider this letter an intrusion on your valuable time. The events in Palestine these past few days have goaded me to write you in the hope an agreed solution may be found. The United Nations solution by hastituoning Talestine into two zones, has little chance of success. The attitude of the arabs from the beginning, and the determined armed opposition they are showing will force another solution to be found. It is now the turn of the comman man to by his hand at finding a solution. It is time he was doing some Rard thinking on the matter, for it was is the only solution, he will bear the bount of the burden with all temerity I suggest the following solution of the Galestine problem. (1) He United Valions ask Syria to forego her soveraignty for a period not exceeding ten years, with a view to fusion with Palestine . These two Countries have a geographic and ethnic unity, and have mutual agricultural and financial interests (2) The United Nations appoint a Kigh Commissioner to control the two countries, and prepare the ground for the natives of both countries to live together.

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(3) The Kigh bommissioner to prepare a scheme for giving the Jews in Palestine the Gullest minority rights, consistent with arab rovereignty

(4) The Kigh bommissioner to endeavour to get mutual consent between arab and flew as to the number of immigrant fews to be allowed into Palestine. The immigrant fews to be allowed into Palestine. The number would be limited to the measure of the country's resources to maintain them. There would be a large increase in the number admitted, as the combined population of arabs an Palestine and Syric would always be greater.

(5) In the event of an agreed solution between Atal and Jew. the British Government be asked to ealend their mandate over Palestine until heart is restored. If our Jovernment refuse, the high bommissioner be joven hower to call in the aid of the African forces to mantain order during the transition heriod. If this solution was agreed to, the Arabo would retain their independence in a wider degree the Jews would be given permission for a much larger revolation of immigrants than at insent, and there would be no need to call in the aid of the official United Vations forces.

The task of the tight bommes would be a wise statesman, difficult one. We would need to be a wise statesman, a man of the highest trinciples, and a good mixed. A type of man such as General Gordon was and who would adopt his maseum for the great task who would adopt his maseum for the great task. "With the Felh of Jod I will hold the Falance level."

Your sincerely John Paterson

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27th February, 1948

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of the Secretary of State to acknowledge your letter of the 24th February making suggestions for the solution of the Falestine problem.

Mr. Goodburn has instructed me to forward your letter to the Foreign Office.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

J. Paterson, Esq., 20 Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh, 10.

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NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 764 4th March, 1948 D. 11.46 a.m. 4th March, 1948 R. 5.05 p.m. 4th March, 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington Saving

IMMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 764 of
4th March repeated to Jerusalem for information and
Washington Saving.

Re my telegram No. 564 (repeated to Jerusalem as No. 109).

International Red Cross Committee.

Commission agree to proposal to make a grant of thirty thousand pounds from Palestine funds to enable the Committee to proceed with their plans.

Please pass immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 170.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office and to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem]
[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

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Gypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 769 4th March, 1948 D. 2.06 p.m. 4th March, 1948 R. 7.20 p.m. 4th March, 1948

IMMEDIATE SECRET 11.3023

No. 172 of March 4th repeated for information to Foreign Office (for Colonial Office) and Saving to Washington.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher-Cooke.

[Begins]

Sir Leon Simon has approached the Secretary of State about security situation as regards Hebrew University and Hadassah hospital and their communications with the city.

2. Secretary of State appreciates that all possible steps are being taken but feels that this personal approach to him should be brought to your notice.

Please pass to Jerusalem Immediate.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office and to Telegraph Section for repetition to Jerusalem]

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FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGH OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel No. 1044 4th March, 1948

D. 11.30 p.m. 4th March, 1948 R. 5.10 a.m. 5th March, 1948

Addressed to Jerusalem telegram No. 28 of March 4th repeated to Foreign Office and Saving to United Kingdom Delegation New York.

Mrs. Halprin, President of Hadasspu, has invoked our help in obtaining a greater measure of protection for Hadasspu hospitals on Mount Skopus and for its ambulances and hospital buses which carry doctors and nurses to and from their homes.

- 2. She emphasised that assistance had on many occasions been given by Palestine administration but unfortunately this had not prevented occurrence of numerous incidents. She left a memorandum based on report from Palestine, indicating that between December 30th and February 26th some twelve incidents took place on the road to the hospital or near the hospital clinic as a result of which one nurse had been killed and a number of hospital staff injured. Shots were also fired on various occasions at the hospital itself.
- 3. Mrs. Halprin urged that an excessively heavy strain was being placed on the hospital staff by the fact that on some days it was not possible for supplies or personnel to travel, or for casualties to be brought in. Even when the road was open, ambulances were frequently fired on in spite of clear markings, as were the hospital's buses.
- 4. She said that the main areas of trouble were Sheikh Jarrah quarter, the village of Kerem Hamufti, and the road crossings at Wadi Joz. In particular fire often came from Antonius house. The dangerous stretch of road was only about half a mile, and she asked whether it would not be possible to clear this stretch of snipers altogether and to keep it clear in view of the importance of humanitarian work carried on by this non-political institution. She also asked whether it might not be possible to release armoured cars or at least some good [grp.undec.] for ambulance work.
- 5. Although I realise how great your commitments are. I hope it may be possible to take some further steps, if this account is substantially accurate, to protect the section of the road concerned and to ensure as far as possible that those engaged in this work, together with their patients, are able to pass unmolested. I believe anything you can do will be greatly appreciated and may contribute in some small degree to better feeling.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

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Next Paper

[26513 F.O.P.

hy boreign diplomations)
and consular officers)
kask Let us suppose that an anti-

Russian mob destroyed a number d.

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Seviet Somhassy cars. Would H.M.G. be held responsible & thus shiped to compensate the Lombassey! I wonder. His a fame that might be hat to the hefal adviser. Prosumably ordinary mousence would not come with such as those how run by correnners he Palestine. I am probably wrong, but I am not convinced that the Talestine Your are liable at all. If they an liable, I afree unt miglesse that payment should be made without,

lothing to be Written in this Margi

without too long a penad of mailing, and that similar claims, if they arise, should be dealt with no land

Expeditionly.

11/3/48

I'w Fitzmunica

In the first place I do not think this is the first case where a foreign consulate in Syria has suffered damage. Surely the United States consulate has already done so. Further, it is most unlikely to be the last.

Secondly, it is doubtful if the Government of Palestine is liable for this damage at all. The test whether it is so or not was whether it was negligent in preventing the damage or punishing the perpetrators.

Thirdly, I see no reason why preference should be given to the payment of damage for foreign government property over compensation for private persons. The liability depends on the same grounds and when a foreign government makes a claim it makes it in its own name whether it is in respect of government property or in respect of an injured national. Indeed, on the merits I should see some reason for preferring the claims of the private individuals because presumably a government is better able to stand the loss.

15th March 1948

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Colonial Office, Church House, Great Smith Street, s.W.l.

My Reference 75156/151A/3/4/48.

Your Reference

5th March, 1948;

E 3139

Dear Beeley,

I enclose a copy of a sayingram from the High Commissioner for Palestin Alabout a claim received from the Consul General of Syria for compensation for the loss of a car, the property of the Syrian Consulate, which occurred during the riots in Jerusalem at the beginning of December last.

You will see from paragraph 2 of the High Commissioner's savingram that claims of this nature, if made by private individuals, would be registered by District Commissioners in accordance with the terms of the Palestine Gazette Notice of the 22nd May, 1947. In view, however, of the difference between claims in respect of private individuals on the one hand, and consular property on the other, the High Commissioner asks whether it is considered advisable that the latter should be met immediately, after the usual verification. Would you be good enough to let us have Foreign Office views on this point.

As the High Commissioner asks for a very early reply by telegram, we shall be grateful for your views as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

H. BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E. FOREIGN OFFICE.

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

PUBLIC 371

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SAVI

From the High Commissioner for Palestine. To the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Date 25th February, 1948.

No. 154 ... Saving. PRIORITY.

I have received a claim from the Consul General of Syria, for compensation for loss of a car, the property of the Syrian Consulate, which occurred during the riots in Jerusalem at the beginning of December last. The car appears to have been undergoing repairs at a garage in the Commercial Centre, and to have been attacked and burnt, on account of its Syrian markings, by a Jewish mob.

Other claims from Consular representatives are likely to be made. Claims of this nature, if made by private individuals, would be registered by District Commissioners in accordance with the Notice published at page 519 of Palestine Gazette No. 1580 of 22nd May, 1947. It is stated in this notice that no claims will be considered until peaceful conditions have been re-established in Palestine. In view, however, of the difference between claims in respect of private individuals on the one hand, and consular property on the other, I shall be glad if you will inform me whether you consider it advisable that the latter should be met immediately, after the usual verification. I am advised that there is no obligation, legal or otherwise, to meet such claims.

A very early reply by telegram would be

371 **5**000 J $lue{}$

No. E 3139/1/31 Despatched Draft. Celtr L M2 W.A.C. Mathier Please refer to June Cetter to Beeley Col. Office Telegram. Nº 75156/151A/3/4/48 of the 6th Harch regarding a claim for compensation D. Palfun for the tors of a Syrian Consulate car. The greation put by the High Commissioner for Palestine, as to Whether section it is novisable that such clavies should be given priority over claims in respect of private undividuals and be met immediately, has Die we have We doubt of the Covernment of Palestine is liable for this damage at all, unless there was avordable neglegence in preventies it or in punishing the perpetrators.

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given to payment of Samage to preye (1 government property over compensation for private persons. If the fovernment of Palestine, Feets to meet this willed Suiter claim, would do well to Feel with the it expeditionsly. But the precedent is likely to give were to further counter claims for damage part and future, and in virus of the above controllations and of the wholly exceptional circumstances, the Foreign Office would not object to claims

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OUT FILE FUREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

16th March, 1948.

E 3139/1/31

dear Walkeron

Please refer to your letter to Beeley No. 75156/151A/3/4/48 of the 6th March regarding a claim for compensation for the loss of a Syrian Consulate car.

The question put by the High Commissioner for lalestine, as to whether it is advisable that such claims should be given priority over claims in respect of private individuals and be met immediately, has been discussed here. We doubt if the Government of ralestine is liable for this damage at all, unless there was avoidable negligence in preventing it or in punishing the perpetrators. Nor are we convinced that | reference must be given to payment of damage to foreign government property over compensation for private persons. If the Government of Palestine do decide to meet this claim, and any other similar claim, they would do well to deal with the matter expeditiously. But the precedent is likely to give rise to further consular claims for damage past and future, and in view of the above considerations and of the wholly exceptional circumstances, the Foreign Office would not object to claims of this nature being dealt with in the same way as those made by private individuals.

Nous Linearly .

W.A.C. Mathieson, Esq., Colonial office.

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75156/151A/3/4/48

Code

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Commingham)

Sent 19th March, 1945, 16.45 his.

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No. 1055 Confidential

Tour savingram Wo. 154.

Olsin from Consul Wenderl of Sycia for compenentation for lose of car.

Foreign Office, who have been committed, damby if Government is liable for damage unlessthere was avardable negligence in preventing it or in punishing the purpose lose, nor are they convinced that preference must damage to continue to camage to foretyn government property over compensation for private persons. In their view the procedent is likely to give rise to forther consular claims for damage past and future, and having regard to the above considerations and the wholly exceptional circumstances, the Merelga Office would not object to claims of this nature being dealt with in the same vey as whose made by private individuals. ដាមនានិធានា wer process accordingly.

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Next Paper.

Minutes.

Mr. Roberts.

INDEXED

Attached is a memorandum on Palestine sent to me by Sir John Singleton, who was, as you will remember, the British Chairman of the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry in 1946. Sir John suggested on the telephone that the Secretary of State might care to look at his memorandum.

I have now read it, and while it is interesting its concern is almost entirely with past history, so that I do not think it would be reasonable to suggest that the Secretary of State should spend time in reading it.

You will notice that Sir John Singleton wishes us to return the copy when we have finished with it.

4Beeler

(H. Beeley)
17th February, 1948.

Fact that I'm forthat

Mimo. nluma to Sir Julia with letter of thanks.

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

Dean Berley 10 MAR 348

I suche the note I

butined to an this morning.

Let me have it back all your commisses.

Your John Winglitan

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Foreign Office,

LOMDON, S.W.1.

6th March, 1948.

Dear Sir John,

I am returning your memorandum on Palestine, which has been read with great interest by a number of people in the Office. In view of the exceptional pressure on Mr. Bevin at the moment, his Private Secretary felt that he could not be asked to read it in person. We are, however, most grateful for your thoughtful analysis of the position, and I should like to thank you on behalf of the Office.

Personally, your account of our Commission's affairs aroused in me feelings amounting to nostalgia. I hope we may meet soon and have another talk about Palestine.

(Syd.) H. BE.ELEY.

Sir John Singleton.

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1948

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Library 30/3 7294 References. In 1 P. 1 thing til 149 Laving 22/3 (Print.) Me Buylath April 3 Cultural Relatives of att 14/4 Litrary 1 20/4 (How disposed of.)

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(Action completed.)

(Index)

Next Paper.

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En Clair

FILES

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 833

D.12.50 p.m. 10th March, 1948.

10th March, 1948.

R. 6.41 p.m. 10th March, 1948.

IMPDIATE

Addressed Jerusalem No. 192 of 10th March repeated for information to Foreign Office and Washington Saving.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher Cooke.

Your Brief 526.

Palestine Museum.

I have received following communication from the Commission

[Begins]

The Commission having in mind the proposals for a change in the status of the Palestine Museum in Jerusalem has no (repeat no) objection to an approach being made to Mr. L.H. Iliffe, present keeper of the museum, on the clear understanding, however, that no (repeat no) financial responsibility by the Commission is in any way involved.

[Ends]

2. Bunche has elaborated this to me unofficially by saying that the Commission have no (repeat no) objection either to your short term or long term proposals, but presume that in view of paragraph three of letter to Rockefeller Foundation set out in paragraph five of your telegram No. 278, Iliffe's salary will be met from the interest on the endowment fund and not (repeat not) from any Palestine funds over which the Commission may have control.

Please pass Immediate to Colonial Office and Terusalem.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office and to Telegram Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

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8. Clear. SAVING.

From the High Commissioner for Palestine

Repeated To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

TO: UKDEL. NEW YORK.

Date 22nd March, 1948.

No. 149 Saving.

Addressed to UKDEL Brief No.149 Saving. Repeated to Secretary of State No. 229 Saving.

Your telegram No.192 repeated from Secretary of State No. 955. Palestine Museum.

Following for FLETCHER COOKE. Begins.

A bill has been drafted which will shortly be enacted providing for the establishment of a Museum Trust and also for the first Curator of the Museum to be the person acting as Keeper at the time of commencement of Ordinance. Iliffe will thus automatically be first Subsequent appointment will be made by Trustees. Director of Antiquities is asking relevant Institutions to nominate Trustees.

- Bill is so drafted as to permit working of Trust as soon as even one member of Board is appointed. We are confident we can arrange this before May 15th. Proposal for Interim Executive Committee will therefore be dropped.
- On commencement of the Ordinance the income of the Museum endowment will cease to be payable to Government's account but Government will continue to finance Museum and staff between the date of commencement and the termination of the Mandate. This is a small measure of assistance to eke out income from Fund which is not in itself sufficient to maintain the Museum in its full and proper functions.

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Palestine, Exploration Fermits, Dr.A. Homer. Refers F. O. letter E817/1/31 of Feb. 13th. In 1936 Dr. A. Homer was offered exploration permits

over certain areas in Transjordan for Minerals, ather than Oil. She Tailed to take out these permits and in 1944 the Transjordan Govt, (with the Concurrence or the Colonial Orfice) informed her that the orfer was withdrawn.

She never even acquired rights of exploration. let alone concessions,

Legation consider it unlikely that Transjordan Govtwould consider favourably any further application

Last Paper.

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References.

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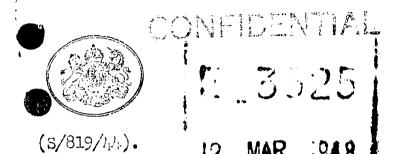
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BRITISH LEGATION,

AMMAN.

3rd March, 1948.

Dear Eastern Department,

We refer to your letter (E 817/1/31) dated the 13th February, 1948, about correspondence from Dr. A. Homer.

- 2. The position was that in 1936 Dr. Homer was offered exploration permits over certain areas in Transjordan for minerals other than oil. She failed to take out these permits and in 1944 the Transjordan Government (with the concurrence of the Colonial Office) informed her that the offer was withdrawn.
- 3. She never even acquired rights of exploration, let alone concessions, and, after their past experience of her methods of business, we consider it most unlikely that the Transjordan Government would consider favourably any further application which she might make to them.

Yours ever,



The Eastern Department, The Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W. 1.

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Registry No. (53325/1/3/ Top Secret. Confidential. Manh von ho som likers of Jehnan 17 m 2. he have Draft. how had a ruply from our In Alice Home Legation at Ammun on the 80 Ouslow Gom Subject of the 9 x postration rights which you dain to have possessed in Transjordan. Ut appears that the Exploration permits originally offered to your in 1936 had not been taken up by Conca 26/a. 1944 and were accordingly withdrawn Virivate Seating legten transjordan book. The Legation mobillier 1 the transfort and trook would be

ang Minther action and he water. 120H NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

30th April, 1948.

(E 3325/1/31)

Pear madom.

Thank you for your letters of 17th February and 31st March. We have now had a reply from our Legation at Amman on the subject of the exploration rights which you claim to have possessed in Transjordan. It appears that the exploration permits originally offered to you in 1936 had not been taken up by 1944 and were accordingly withdrawn by the Transjordan Government. The Legation considers it very unlikely that the Transjordan Government would be prepared to re-open the matter now, and the secretary of State regrets that he does not feel able to take any further action in the matter.

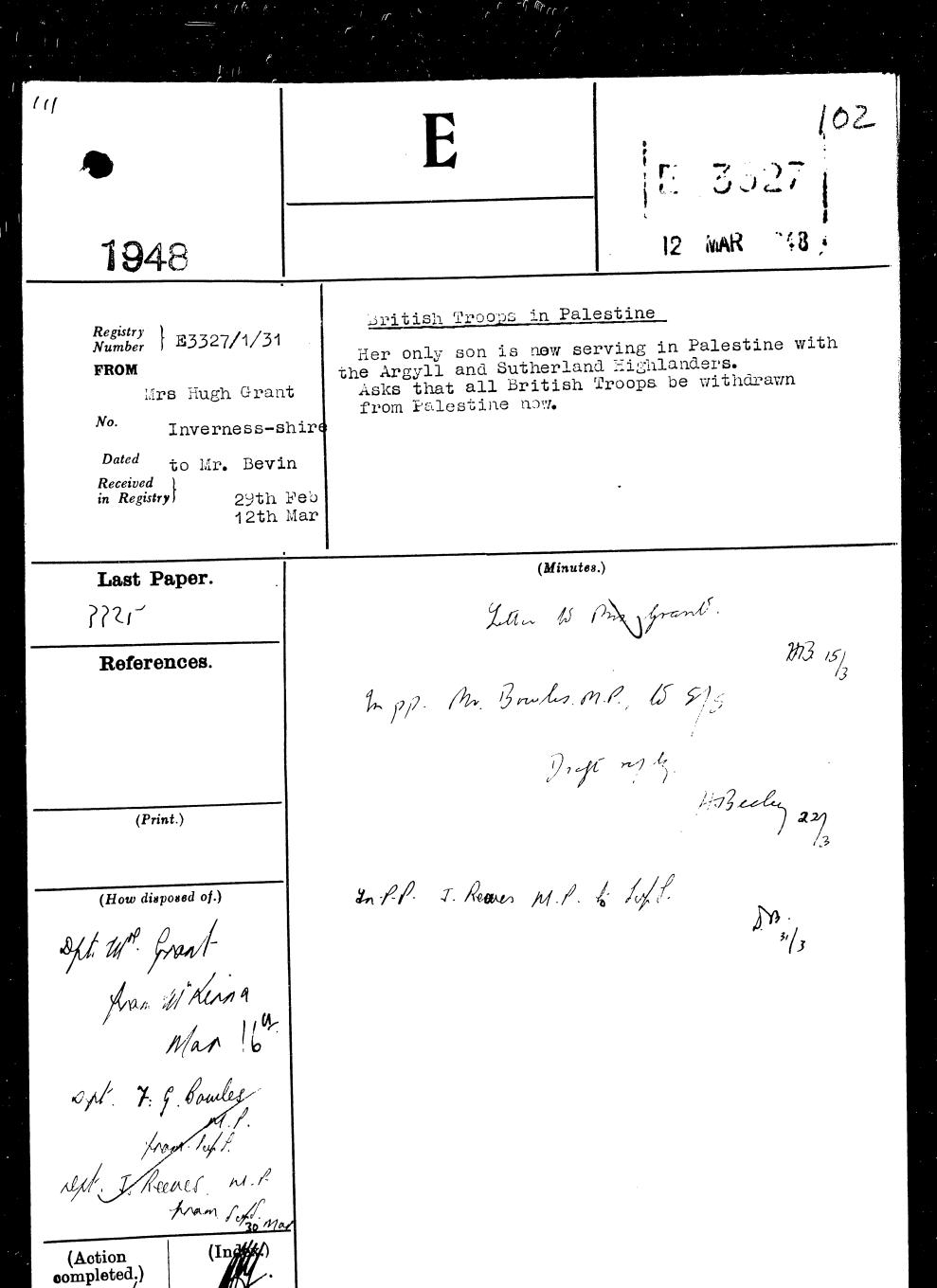
Yours truly, (Lgd) R.D. B. Mc alpino.

(Private occretary)

Dr. Alice Homer, 89, Onslow Gardens, 3.W.7.

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WHITEBRIDGE,
INVERNESS-SHIRE.

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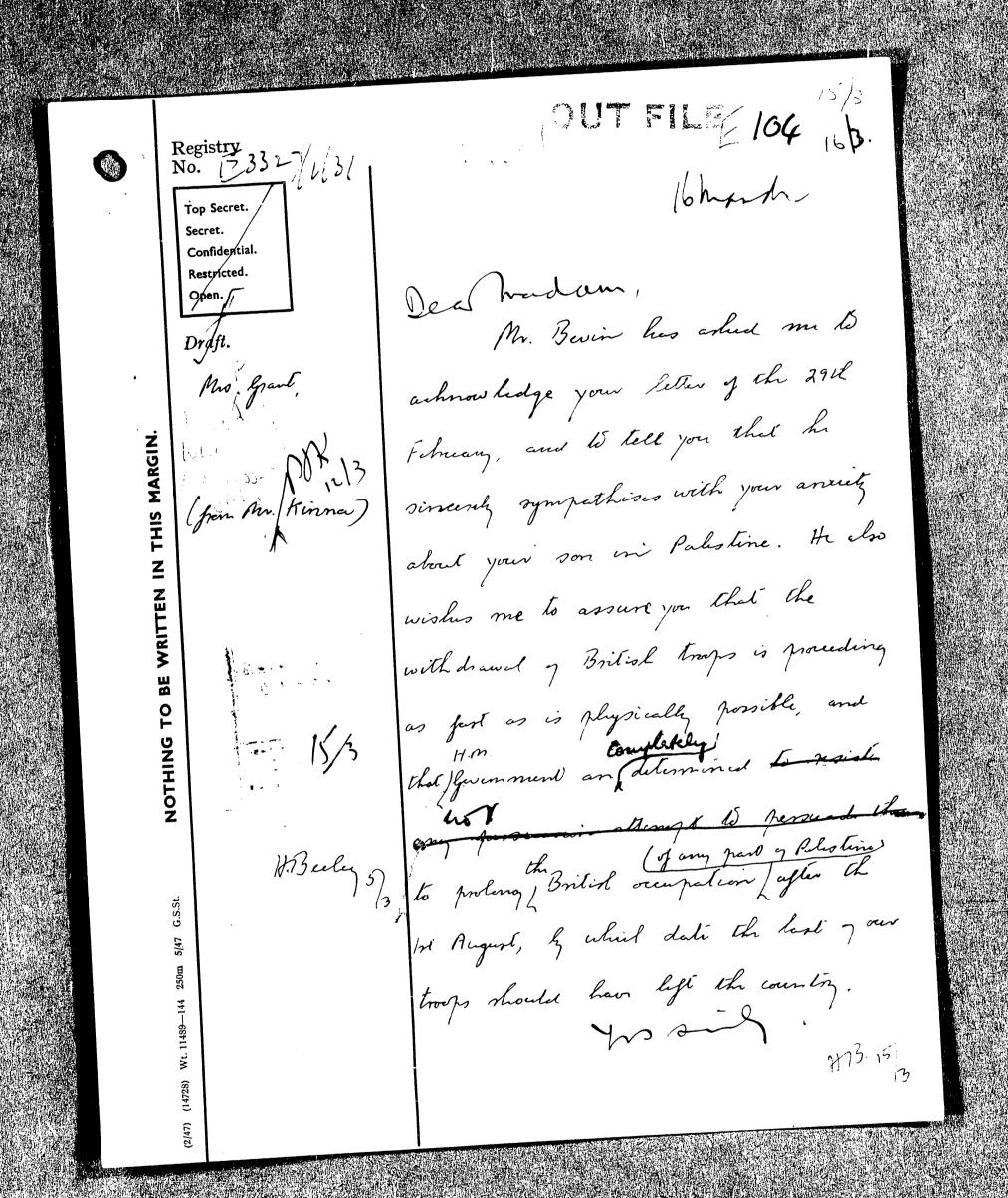
Gove his life on the British Empire. Two my Jin is leady to the his. Are we hight to allow there walk fine men.

Who are heeded to keep to his are heeded to keep to hild app a better bonds. The prish in Palistine.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

165

16th March, 1948.

(S 332**7/1/31**)

Dear Madam,

Mr. Bevin has asked me to acknowledge your letter of the 29th February, and to tell you that he sincerely sympathises with your anxiety about your son in lalestine. He also wishes me to assure you that the withdrawal of British troops is proceeding as fast as is physically possible, and that His Majesty's Government are completely determined not to prolong the British occupation of any part of Falestine after the let August, by which date the last of our troops should have left the country.

Yours sincerely,

Of (P.F. Kinna)

Mrs. P. Grant, Knockie Whitebridge, Inverness-Shire.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE 371

9th March, 1948.

House of Commons

Rt.Hon.E.Bevin,M.P.,
The Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

I enclose correspondence from

Mr. E.G. Moore, Park Lane, S.E. 7. I shall be grateful if you will give the matter your attention, and send me a reply that I can forward to my constituent.

Please [do not] acknowledge.

Joseph Reeves,

9, Broadhurst Gardens, Reigate, Surrey

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25 hards Registry
No. £ 3327/1/31 De Pewes Restricted. Open. ANGE SES MANAGE 9 Draft. Letter 6 am replying to your letter Joseph Reeves M.P. communication of March 9th Inclo. Sur a letter from your constituent Park der Kr 12º E.G. Moore, Which is S.Js. returned herewith. Pensions for the widows and Rependants of members of his H.M. Forces hilled while serving in Palestine are awarded by the Ministry of Pensions on the same basis as in war-time, grants for disablement etc. You may assure your correspondent that the withdrawal of British troops has begun and is

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proceeding as fast as is physically possible, and that H.M. Sovernment are completely determined not to prolong the British occupation of any part of Palestine after the 1st august, by which date the last our troops should have left the

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Dear Ernest,

I enclose you herewith a letter I have received from one of my constituents, Mrs. N. Packer, of 2, Tulliver Road, Hill Top, Nuneaton. Perhaps you will kindly give this your attention and let me hear from you in due course, so that I may reply to Mrs. Packer.

Yours sincerely,

F. G. POWLES.

The Rt.Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Foreign Secretary, Foreign Office, Downing Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

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20th Herch, 1948.

(E 5327/1/31)

Dear Reeves,

I am replying to your communication of the 9th March enclosing a letter from your constituent Mr. E.G. Moore, which is returned herewith.

Pensions for the widews and dependants of members of His Majesty's Porces killed while serving in Palestine are swarded by the Ministry of Pensions on the same basis as in war-time, as are also the usual grants for disablement etc.

You may assure your correspondent that the withdrawal of British troops has begun and is proceeding as fast as is physically possible, and that His Majesty 's Government are determined not to prolong the British occupation of any part of Palestine after the 1st August, by which date the last of our troops should have left the country.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. E. Bern.

J. Reeves, Esq., M.P.,

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Refe

371/ 58502

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Registry 110 FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. No. E 3327/1/31 15 March, 1948. Top Secret. Secret. H.B. Confidential. Restricted. Thank you for your letter of 13th March, Draft. LETTER 15 enclosing an appeal from one of your Mr. Bowles, M.P., constituents who has a son in Palestine. I have received a number of similar (from Secretary of State) letters, and I deeply sympathise with the anxiety of the writers. I have assured them that the withdrawal of British troops is proceeding as MARGIN. fast as is physically possible, and that H.M.G. are determined not to prolong the British occupation of any part of Palestine after the THIS 1st of August, by which date it is planned that the last of our troops should have left the country. NOTHI (365) Wt. 25886/149 100m. 1/48 A.O.St.

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3HT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE CED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH-RMISSION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE, LONDON

30 25th Harch, 1948.

(E 3327/1/31)

Dear Boyles,

Thank you for your letter of the 13th March, enclosing an appeal from one of your constituents who has a son in Palestine.

I have received a number of similar letters, and I deeply sympathise with the anxiety of the writers. I have assured them that the withdrawal of British troops is proceeding as fast as is physically possible, and that His Majesty's Government are determined not to prolong the British occupation of any part of Palestine after the 1st August, by which date it is planned that the last of our troops should have left the country.

Yours sincerely,

3d. s. Bevin.

F.G. Bowles, Esq., C.P.,

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PALFETINE

Registry Number E3405/1/31

FROM Chancery

No.

Washington

Dated

413/36/48

Received in Registry

8th Mar 15th "

U. S. Political Organisations.

"New York Times" states that a body Called the "Emergency Conference to save the United Nations by supporting the Palestine resolution" has just been formed. It apparently has the sponsorship of the American association for the United Nations and has d clared that any reference of the Palestine case to another special session of the General Assembly would the capacity of the U.N. to reach decisions. This body expresses its strong opposition to another newly formed body the "Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy land" who advocate that U.N. should reconsider the proposal to partition Palestine.

Last Paper.

3377

References.

(Print.)

(Minutes.)

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(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

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26513 F.O.P.

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RECORD OFFICE

TO BE

Ref: 413/36/48

E 3405 15 MAR 348

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

8th March, 1948.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Dear Department,

According to the New York Times a body called the "Emergency Conference to save the United Nations by supporting the Palestine Resolution" has just been formed. It apparently has the sponsorship of the American Association for the United Nations and has declared that any reference of the Palestine case to another special session of the General Assembly would destroy the capacity of the United Nations to reach decisions.

- This body also expressed its strong opposition to the policy of another newly formed body called the "Committee for Justice and leace in the Holy Land" (not to be confused with the American League for Peace with Justice in Palestine). This body apparently desires that the United Nations should reconsider the proposals to partition Palestine, and a number of its members were present when the Foreign Missions Conference of North America dealt with the question at a meeting on the 5th March. The Foreign Missions Conference represents sixty-six Protestant denominations in the United States and Canada, and it called on the Security Council to appeal to all groups in Palestine to avoid further hostilities while the whole question was being reconsidered.
- We are sending a copy of this letter to the United Kingdom Delegation, New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W. 1.

PUBLIC 371

58

S

1948

Registry Number

3413/1/31

FROM

F.O. Minute

No.

Dated

15th Mar

Received in Registry Palestine Military Casualties.

Our service casualties have been severs. During the disturbances immediately before the war and since the war service personnel killed number about 250.

(1937 - ...

110

140)

August 1945 to 6th March 1948

Last Paper.

3405

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

3414

26513 F.O.P.

115

PALESTINE MILITARY CASUALTIES

Our Service casualties have also been severe. During the disturbances immediately before the war and since the war Service personnel killed number about 250.

(1937 - 39 110 August 1945 to 6th March 1948 140)

E 3413

E 3420

PALESTINE

Registry Number

E3420/1/31

FROM

Chancery WASHINGTON

No.

413/38/48

Dated

8th Mar

Received 115th in Registry

U.S. Congress on Palestine.

Refers Chancery letter 3/81/48 of 18th Feb, E2635/1/31.

Encloses copies of resolutions on Palestine introduced by Senator Taybor and representative Isacson, urging the U.S. Govt to support partition and lift the arms embarge and to call upon the British Govt to end its Non-cooperation policy re the U. N. Partition plan.

Resolution also by Representative Celler, urging an enquiry into the conduct of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs in the State Dept

Concerning Palestine.

Last Paper. 3416

References.

(Minutes.)

the first revolution, calling for an enguing in the State Dept.

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(Print.)

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Next Paper.

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PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFI CE

Ref: 413/38/48

E 3420

BRITISH EMBASSY. WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

8th March, 1948.

Dear Department,

Please refer to our letter 3/81/48 of the 18th February about Congressional interest in Palestine.

- A resolution was introduced by Representative Celler (D., Brooklyn) in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Rules on the 26th February for the purpose of setting on foot an enquiry into the conduct of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs in the State Department concerning Palestine. On the 5th March joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate and House respectively by Senator Taylor (D., Idaho) and Representative Isacson (A.L.P., New York) urging that the United States Government support partition, lift the arms embargo and call upon the British Government to end its non-cooperation with, and sabotage of, the Palestine partition decision. This joint resolution was referred to the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations and the House's Committee on Foreign Affairs. Copies of all these resolutions are enclosed.
- Congressman Celler is, as you will remember, an old supporter of Zionism. Senator Taylor has become Wallace's candidate for the vice-presidency of the third party in the next election. Mr. Isacson, who has just taken his seat in the House of Representatives, now becomes the second member of the American Labor Farty in the House. Dissatisfaction with the Administration's policy on Falestine was held by many people to be one of the

/principal

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

PUBLIC RECORD 371

principal reasons for his election. His maiden speech in the House of Representatives on March 5th, in which he offered his resolution, was devoted to Falestine. It was heavily charged with emotion and made the usual attacks on American double talk and the wicked oil companies.

A few other speakers have from time to time spoken on Falestine in the past two or three weeks, and various items on the subject have appeared in the appendix to the Congressional record. All of in the appendix to the Congressional record. All of these have strongly supported partition with the exception of the contributions by Representative exception of the contributions by Representative Lawrence Smith (R., Misconsin), who is a lone voice Lawrence Smith (R., Misconsin), who is a lone voice in opposition. He produced the two bogeys of American soldiers fighting in Falestine and communist soldiers fighting in Falestine and communist infiltration into that country in an attempt to prove that the enforcement of partition would jeopardize that the enforcement of partition would propartize that the strengthen the United Nations.

5. We are sending a copy of this letter to the United Kingdom Delegation, New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

> GRAPHICALLY WIT F THE PUBLIC ONDON

80TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. RES. 482

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 26, 1948

Mr. Celler submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

- Whereas the conduct of the Department of State with reference to the Middle East has been subjected to condign criticism; and
- Whereas the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs of the Department of State has been charged with deliberately subverting the decision of the United Nations on Palestine; and
- Whereas an arms embargo is imposed against countries of the Middle East without consultation with member nations of the United Nations; and
- Whereas such unilateral conduct has been the antithesis of neutrality, although presumably based upon the Neutrality Act of 1939, and the Export-Import Controls Act of 1940; and
- Whereas the activities of the said Office have brought the Department of State into disrepute; and

RIGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE DDUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RD OFFICE, LONDON Whereas the activities of that Office clearly indicate bad faith, ineptitude, indecision, and obscured motives; and

Whereas the said Office has initiated policies which are contrary to the state American policy on Palestine; and

Whereas the said Office has deliberately contravened established policy by untoward instructions to our consular and diplomatic agents in the Middle East; and

Whereas the traditional American policy on Palestine has been reiterated in two congressional concurrent resolutions and by Executive declarations from President Wilson through and including President Truman, which policy has been traduced by officials of the said Office; and

Whereas the activities of this Office with reference to Palestine is contrary to state public opinion as registered by the petition of forty State Governors and thirty-three State legislatures: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 Resolved, That a special committee, composed of seven
- 2 members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the
- 3 Speaker of the House, is hereby authorized and directed
- 4 to investigate the conduct of the Office of Near Eastern and
- 5 African Affairs of the Department of State with reference to
- 6 the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.
- For the purposes of this resolution the committee is
- 8 authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such
- 9 times and places within the United States, whether or not
- 10 the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold
- 11 such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses

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- 1 and the production of such books, papers, and documents,
- 2 and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Sub-
- B penas may be issued under the signature of the chairman
- 4 of the committee, or by any member designated by such
- 5 chairman, and may be served by any person designated by
- 6 such chairman or member.

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80TH CONGRESS H. RES. 482

RESOLUTION

To investigate the conduct of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs of the Department of State.

By Mr. Celler

February 26, 1948
Referred to the Committee on Rules

80TH CONGRESS S. J. RES. 194

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

March 5 (legislative day, February 2), 1948 Mr. Taylor introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice

JOINT RESOLUTION

To implement the United Nations Palestine partition decision, to lift the arms embargo against Palestine, and to build world peace.

Whereas the United Nations, with the concurrence of the United States and fully taking into account human and national rights and the need for peace and justice, decided in its General Assembly upon the partition of Palestine and set up a Commission to work out the details embodying this decision; and

Whereas the carrying out of this decision with a minimum of political, economic, and military disorder depends upon the wholehearted support of this decision by the members of the United Nations and particularly by the United States and the mandatory power, Great Britain; and

Whereas the mandatory power, Great Britain, has engaged in

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sabotage and noncooperation of the partition decision in the worst traditions of power politics and oil imperialism; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, in the interest of a small group concerned with American oil imperialism and oil cartels, has betrayed the Jewish people, the American tradition of justice and humanitarianism, and above all, the United Nations and peace itself; and

Whereas the sabotage and noncooperation by the mandatory power Great Britain, the sale of arms by Great Britain to hostile Arab States surrounding Palestine, the denial by the United States of the means of self-protection to Jewish Palestine through a presidential arms embargo, and the equivocation of the United States representatives to the Security Council have encouraged violence by irresponsible elements in Palestine, have threatened the peace, have thwarted the United Nations partition decision, have jeopardized the United Nations itself; and

Whereas the announcement of full and wholehearted support by the United States of the United Nations partition decision, including the establishment of a United Nations police force, and action by the President of the United States to revoke the embargo on shipments of arms to Jewish Palestine, will demonstrate that human rights and the moral and material force of the United Nations for peace are paramount over the interests of oil imperialism and will bring an end to irresponsible military actions in Palestine, which threaten world peace: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
- 2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That it is the sense of Congress:

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- 1. The Government of the United States shall give
- 2 wholehearted support to the partition decision, and the rep-
- 3 resentatives of the United States in the Security Council
- 4 shall immediately propose and support all measures designed
- 5 to implement this decision speedily and effectively, including
- 6 the establishment of an international United Nations police
- 7 force and the arming of local militia in Jewish Palestine for
- 8 self-protection.
- 9 2. The President of the United States shall amend the
- 10 Executive order declaring an embargo on arms shipments
- 11 to the Near Eastern countries so as to permit shipments
- 12 of arms for the self-protection of Jewish Palestine.
- 3. The Government of the United States shall call upon
- 14 Great Britain, which is currently the beneficiary of great
- 15 economic and military aid from the United States, to end
- 6 its noncooperation with and sabotage of the Palestine partition
- 17 decision.

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80TH CONGRESS S. J. RES. 194

JOINT RESOLUTION

To implement the United Nations Palestine partition decision, to lift the arms embargo against Palestine, and to build world peace.

By Mr. Taylor

March 5 (legislative day, February 2), 1948 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

80TH CONGRESS H. J. RES. 343

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 5, 1948

Mr. Isacson introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

To implement the United Nations Palestine partition decision, to lift the arms embargo against Palestine, and to build world peace.

Whereas the United Nations, with the concurrence of the United States and fully taking into account human and national rights and the need for peace and justice, decided in its General Assembly upon the partition of Palestine and set up a Commission to work out the details embodying this decision; and

Whereas the carrying out of this decision with a minimum of political, economic, and military disorder demands the wholehearted support of this decision by the members of the United Nations and particularly by the United States and the mandatory power, Great Britain; and

Whereas the mandatory power, Great Britain, has engaged in

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sabotage and noncooperation of the partition decision in the worst traditions of power politics and oil imperialism; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, in the interest of a small group concerned with American oil imperialism and oil cartels, has betrayed the Jewish people, the American tradition of justice and humanitarianism, and above all, the United Nations, and peace itself; and

Whereas the sabotage and noncooperation by the mandatory power Great Britain, the sale of arms by Great Britain to hostile Arab states surrounding Palestine, the denial by the United States of the means of self-protection to Jewish Palestine through a presidential arms embargo, and the equivocation of the United States representatives to the Security Council have encouraged violence by irresponsible elements in Palestine, have threatened the peace, have thwarted the United Nations partition decision, have jeopardized the United Nations itself; and,

Whereas the announcement of full and whole-hearted support by the United States of the United Nations partition decision, including the establishment of a United Nations police force, and action by the President of the United States to revoke the embargo on shipments of arms to Jewish Palestine, will demonstrate that human rights and the moral and material force of the United Nations for peace are paramount over the interests of oil imperialism and will bring an end to irresponsible military actions in Palestine, which threaten world peace: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
- 2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That it is the sense of Congress—

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- the Government of the United States shall give wholehearted support to the partition decision, and the representatives of the United States in the Security Council shall immediately propose and support all measures designed to implement this decision speedily and effectively, including the establishment of an international United Nations police force and the arming of local militia in Jewish Palestine for self-protection;
- 9 (2) the President of the United States shall amend the
 10 Executive order declaring an embargo on arms shipments to
 11 the near eastern countries so as to permit shipments of arms
 12 for the self-protection of Jewish Palestine; and
- 13 (3) the Government of the United States shall call upon
 14 Great Britain, which is currently the beneficiary of great
 15 economic and military aid from the United States, to end its
 16 noncooperation with and sabotage of the Palestine partition
 17 decision.

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80TH CONGRESS H. J. RES. 343

JOINT RESOLUTION

To implement the United Nations Palestine partition decision, to lift the arms embargo against Palestine, and to build world peace.

By Mr. Isacson

March 5, 1948 Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

1948

PALESTINE

Registry Number 至3451/1/31

FROM

Various

No.

Dated

Received in Registry 16th March

Protests against Partition.

Telegram from one SALIM a Palestinian arab. Text.

Jews Playing Truman hand again, Partition means back door of Tel Aviv open to Eastern Europe Arab nations only buffer to help England and America act new, stop partition before our bell tolls.

Last Paper.

1420

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

Must have cost the sender juite a lot!

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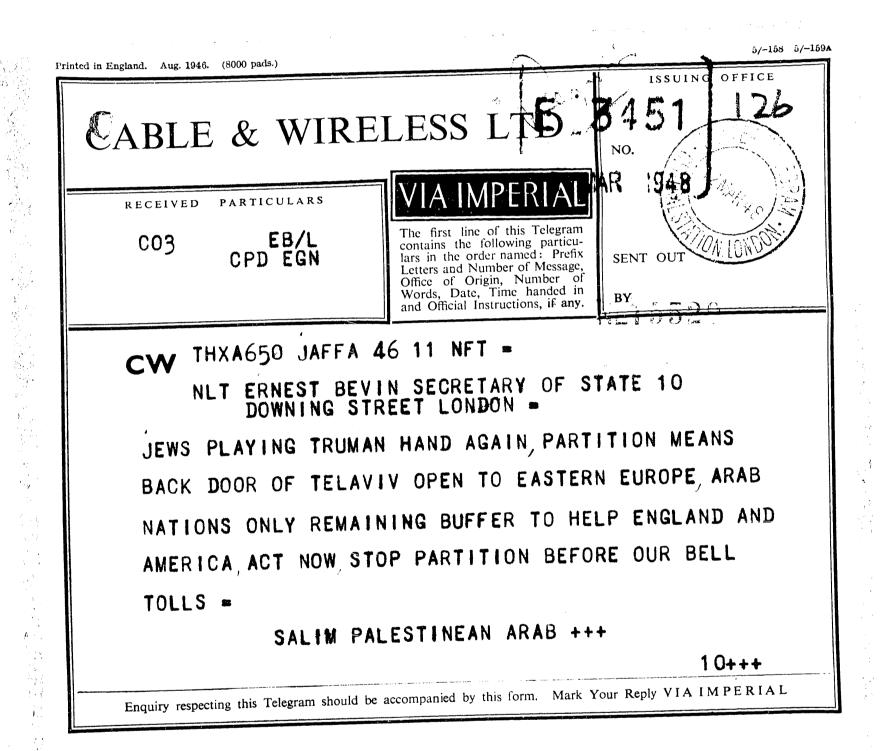
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Next Paper.

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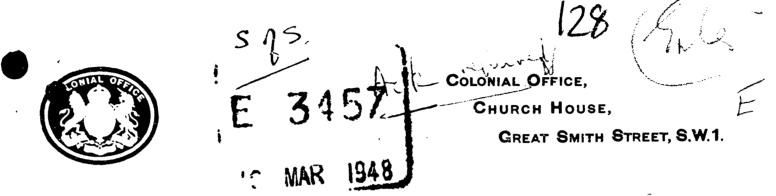
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PUBL I C

RECORD



5th March, 1948.

hy dear Foreign Secretary.

Gallacher called here yesterday bringing two women from Grasgow, constituents of David Kirkwood's whom he had taken under his wing as he said David Was ill. I saw David later rast night and he said he would have nothing to do with the women, so Gallacher was, in the true Communist tradition, disingenuous to say the least. Anyway, the women said they had come as mothers of British soldiers in Palestine, and claiming to speak for thousands of others in Clydeside, to demand the early return or their poys.

I explained the general position regarding withdrawal, the impracticability of the Mandate being ended before the 15th May, that the troops are being progressively reduced and after the 15th May will be concentrated in a limited area of Palestine and that by the 1st August the last will have gone. I think I was able to reassure them; but they clearly represent strong feeling on the subject, and one of them declared that if her son was killed she would bring out thousands of workers on Clydeside and present herself with them here!

I thought you might like to know of all this.

Yours sincerely,

And Reed - Whains

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

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129 EN

10th March, 1948.

Dear Rees-Williams,

Many thanks for your letter of

5th March regarding your recent meeting with two
women from David Kirkwood's constituency. I was
interested to learn that this approach had been
sponsored by Gallacher and I am grateful to you
for bringing the incident to my notice.

I am glad that you were able to reassure the women by your explanation of the position regarding withdrawal.

Yours sincerely,

D.R. Rees-Williams Esq., M.P.

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